







GEN



3 1833 02833 3638

Gc 974.801 M74o

150th anniversary of the  
founding of Montgomery







1784

1934

**150th Anniversary**  
of the Founding of  
**Montgomery County**  
Pennsylvania



**Saturday, Sunday and Monday**  
**September 8, 9 and 10, 1934**

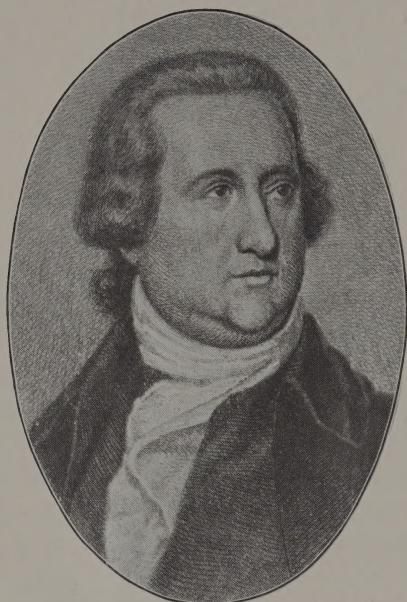
**Price, 25 Cents**

Allen County Public Library  
900 Webster Street  
PO Box 2270  
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270



Nor are these commemorative demonstrations to be regarded as frozen mausoleums, erected over dead and buried dust. They, like the singing Memnon, utter psalms, not requiem hymns. They are the incarnation of mankind's creed in an immortality. They are monuments, not mounds. They are both proofs and prophecies of man's sense of an everlasting life. It is history's way of protesting against nihilism. Rightly interpreted, that is what all the Bethel stones and Ebenezer altars declare, all along the track the race has broken. That is the language of pyramids, pillars and statues. With two faces, as it were, they look into the Past and Future, and tell of the "Golden Age" that was and of the "Good time coming."

—From the address of the Rev. Clement Z. Weiser, D. D.  
at the County Centennial, 1884.



FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG

First President Judge of Montgomery County and first Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills. Through him the government began to function when he recorded the first deed, October 19, 1784

Born at Trappe, January 1, 1750.

Lutheran pastor in New York City, 1773-1777.

Member of the Continental Congress, 1779-1780.

Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, 1780-1782.

Chairman of the Pennsylvania Council of Censors, 1782-1784.

President Judge of Montgomery County, 1784.

Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills of Montgomery County, 1784-1789.

President of the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution, 1787.

Speaker of the House of Representatives in the First and Third Congress; member of the House in the Second and Fourth Congress.

Collector of the Pennsylvania Land Office, 1800-1801.

Died in Lancaster, Pa., June 4, 1801.



1784

1934

# 150th Anniversary

of the Founding of

## Montgomery County



### PROGRAM

Saturday, September 8—Tours to Historical Sites

Sunday, September 9—Church Services.

Monday, September 10—Ceremonies at the Court House  
and Commemorative Meeting in Norris Theater,  
Norristown.

## Saturday, September 8

### TOURS TO HISTORICAL SITES from Norristown

To Upper Montgomery County. Organize on Haws Avenue, north of Airy street. Leave at 9.45 A. M. Itinerary on page 10.

To Lower Montgomery County. Organize on Chestnut street, between DeKalb and Swede. Leave at 9.45 A. M. Itinerary on page 30.

To Upper and Lower Merion Townships. Organize at Swede and Airy streets. Leave at 9.45. Itinerary on page 36.

Busses will take passengers, at \$1 each, for the several tours. Private cars are also welcome.

## Sunday, September 9

### CHURCH SERVICES

All churches in the county have been asked to recognize the anniversary at their services this day. Details on page 55.

---

### OPEN HOUSE AT THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Historical Society of Montgomery County will have Open House at its hall, 18 East Penn street, Norristown, on Saturday evening, September 8, from 8 to 10 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, September 9, from 2.30 to 5 o'clock, and Monday morning, September 10, from 9.30 to 12.30. Visitors may see the permanent collections of the Society and a special exhibition from the County Centennial of 1884. Children must be accompanied by adults.

In further observance of the anniversary, the Historical Society during the coming winter will have illustrated talks on historical place in the County.



Monday, September 10

## Anniversary Day

### Committee

JOSEPH KNOX FORNANCE, ESQ., Chairman

JOSEPH WATSON CRAFT      RAYMOND W. HOXWORTH

BURD P. EVANS      COLONEL WILLIAM A. MARCH, N. G. P.

HERBERT H. GANSER      CAPTAIN LINWOOD D. MCCLURE, N. G. P.

### P R O G R A M

7 A. M.—The Court House bell at Norristown and all church and school bells throughout the County will be rung 150 times by Boy Scouts in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the County.

10 A. M.—Presentation to the Courts of Montgomery County, in the Court House, Norristown, of a Memorial Minute on the 150th anniversary of the County.

10 A. M. to 12 Noon—Band concert by the Pottstown Band on the Court House Plaza.

12 Noon—Raising of the new County Flag. "Star Spangled Banner," salute fired by a detachment from Company K, 111th Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Court House lawn, at southeast corner of Airy and Swede streets, Norristown.

*(Program continued on next page)*

2 P. M.

## COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES

NORRIS THEATER, NORRISTOWN

Music ..... Pottstown Orchestra

Opening of the Exercises and Presentation of Honorary and  
Permanent Chairmen ..... Joseph Knox Fornance, Esq.

Honorary Chairman—Hon. Charles Johnson

Permanent Chairman—Hon. Harold G. Knight, President  
Judge, Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery  
County

Invocation.....James M. Niblo, D. D.  
Norristown

Singing —“America” .....By the Audience  
Under the leadership of Mrs. Alan W. Souder, Director  
of Music in the Pottstown Public Schools, accom-  
panied by Pottstown Orchestra

Address of Welcome ..... Hon. James W. Potter  
Burgess of Norristown

Remarks ..... Mr. William D. Ridgway  
President of Board of County Commissioners,  
and Chairman of 150th Anniversary Committee

Address—“The Corporate History of Montgomery County”  
Theodore Lane Bean, Esq.  
Norristown

Music ..... Pottstown Orchestra

Address—“Sidelights of Montgomery’s History”  
Rev. Nelson F. Schmidt  
Schwenksville

Music ..... Pottstown Orchestra

Singing—“Star Spangled Banner” .....By the Audience  
Under the leadership of Mrs. Alan W. Souder,  
accompanied by the Pottstown Orchestra

Benediction ..... The Rev. Joseph I. Schade  
Lansdale



Saturday, September 8th

# Historical Tours

## A General Survey

---

By HOWARD W. KRIEBEL.

---

Before setting out on our historic outing it will be well to remind ourselves of changes of a general nature that have taken place within the past fifty years in the communities through which we will be passing.

In church and school, on farm and in factory, on roads, trolley lines, railroads, in matters of business and pleasure, in fact, everywhere changes due to the machine and the ravages of time either for weal or woe have taken place. Here as elsewhere human activities have been speeded up to bless or blight men's souls.

The farmer does not build fences as he did fifty years ago. He has in many instances departed from the earlier crop rotation and become a specialist. Commercial fertilizers have become almost indispensable. The company creameries that came in this period have all disappeared. For business and pleasure and farming operations, the farmer has become dependent on gas-driven internal combustion engines. Gristmills, flourmills, sawmills, oilmills, old-fashioned community cider-presses have either disappeared or been greatly reduced in number. Small tanneries are but a memory. The flail and old-time thrashing machine have been largely discarded. Old-time butchering days are becoming fewer. Milking machines were not. Electric stoves, refrigerators, lights, sewing machines, sweepers and toasters reduce labor and ready cash. The many dilapidated farm houses, barns and mills of rural communities are eloquently suggestive of dying and departed glory.

The radio has entered the homes of the rich and the poor, the learned and unlearned of the dweller in city, town and backwoods, and brought with it the music, oratory and the varied entertainments wise and otherwise of the great centers of population. It has made it possible for one man to address millions at one time. Movies are within easy reach. The business man, the busy housewife, everybody has the ever-ready telephone at hand, a mere plaything half a century ago. The almost universal electric light has displaced the tallow dip and the coal oil lamp. Wood and coal burning stoves have been displaced by improved heating equipment. Mother's household-remedy, herb-patch has been displaced by proprietary medicines, panaceas and nostrums galore. Medical specialists are supplanting the old-time family physician. Hospitals have sprung up to alleviate suffering and operations have become an every day event. Tattered and ragged tramps as well as the peddlers with pack on back have almost disappeared. Vacationing by the seashore was unheard of. Sight-seeing tours to Maine, California, Florida or Canadian wilds were not dreamed of.

Educational practice has changed. The teacher with provisional certificate has disappeared. Free text books have come. School slates have long since disappeared. In many instances children instead of trudging without rubbers through mud or snow ride on the cushioned seats of the school-bus, not to the little red schoolhouse but to the centrally-located, educational equipment of building, apparatus and expert teachers. Children read without learning their A, B, C's. Church buildings and services including Sunday School practice have been modernized. Cemeteries are being beautified.

Linotype and monotype machines have come to vastly increase the output of the printing press.

Shoemakers have become cobblers, thanks to the machine-made shoes. Ready-made clothing is for sale in every village store. The radio, movie, telephone, and

omnipresent daily newspaper and monthly magazine tell every lad and lassie what the newest fashions are and rural folks know what the ever-changing latest styles are as well as city dwellers.

The corner grocery as well as the country store supply canned food in great variety from most distant points. Frugal housewives have learned to can instead of dry their food supply. Homebaked bread, cake and pies are being displaced by the products of a score of bakeries that try to get orders from the busy housewife in populous communities. Installment business and mortgaging of the future have been unduly promoted. Sense of personal, moral obligations and responsibilities has been dulled.

The means of amusement have been multiplied. Fruitful farms have become golf courses. Money that should go to church, to self-education, to food and clothing, to provision against the rainy day, is spent freely and at times foolishly for fun, pleasure and things not worthwhile. Liberty, one of our inalienable rights, and local self-government are being circumscribed.

The icehouses along the Perkiomen Railroad that bespoke a boon to laborers, winter and summer are only a memory. Said road used to run four passenger trains daily well patronized; now only two trains each way poorly patronized are available. Two milk cars daily were once needed to carry Perkiomen Valley milk to city.

The trolley lines, Pottstown to Boyertown, Pottstown to Norristown and Trooper to Harleysville were built and destroyed within less than fifty years.

The village blacksmith and wheelwright have lost out in competition with factory-built wagons, carriages and farm implements.

The dust and mud of the rural roads even are no more—due to improved road building, which in turn is due, in part at least, to the ubiquitous automobile with its rubber tires. The houses along the turnpike highways that used to exact toll were forced out of business.



Rural mail carriers did not deliver love letters and the morning mail to the dwellers in the hinterland fifty and less years ago.

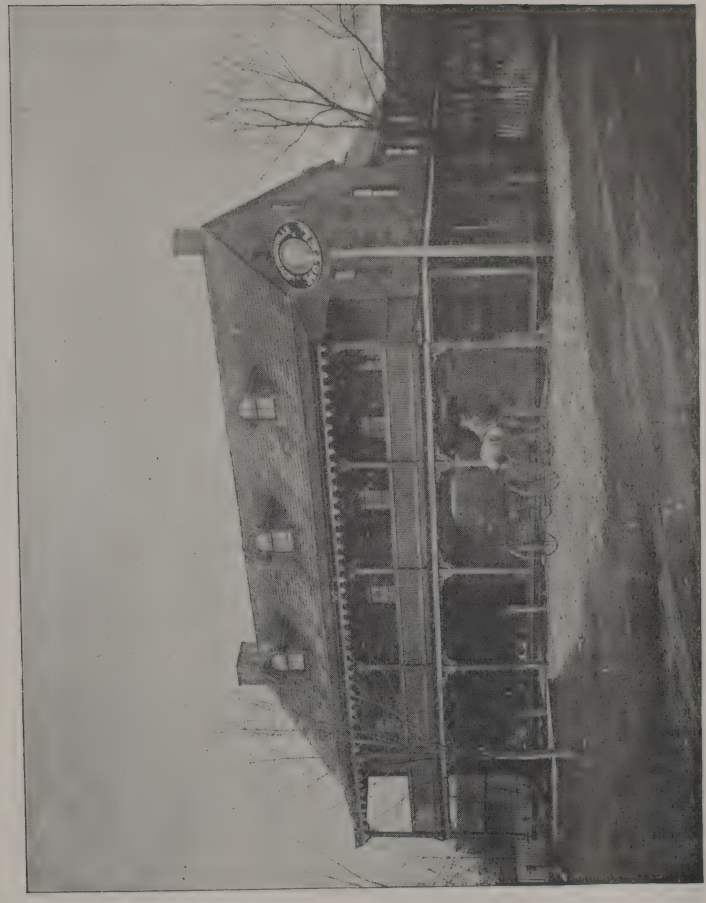
Funerals that now are conducted with due decorum on an afternoon in times gone by meant days of feverish preparation, baking, roasting and cooking, messengers to distant points to announce the coming funeral, the proper care of the unembalmed corpse, the feeding of man and beast on the day of the funeral which was an all day affair, for all relatives were invited to return to the house of mourning after the burial which took place in the forenoon. Undertakers then were carpenters who made the coffin to measure and not embalmers who sold factory-made caskets by catalogue.

## Upper Montgomery County

### NORRISTOWN—0-0

The first objective point on our outing is Pottstown. Our route to Pottstown is along the historic Ridge Pike, laid out in 1706, respecting which we condense the words of James F. Magee, Jr., as published in the Suburban Press:

“Ridge Avenue was the great Colonial highway, in the early days, that ran from Philadelphia, through the wilderness to Amity, which is now familiar to Berks County. Over this road the products of the farm, mills, and iron forges were brought to Philadelphia, and over the highway went out the pioneers to settle and cultivate the unknown regions above the Wissahickon. Before the coming of the English to Pennsylvania, in 1682, the Indians, Hollanders and Swedes had pathways through the forests and over the mountains and valleys. One of these pathways, in its earliest days, began at 3rd street in Philadelphia and led northward for 45 miles to Perkio-men Creek, then 22 miles north and westward through a wilderness of vacant land to ‘Mulberry,’ the house of



JEFFERSONVILLE INN  
Where the first election in the new county was held, on  
October 12, 1784

Andrew Robeson 2nd, which was in Amity Township. This thoroughfare became what is now Ridge Avenue."

Starting from Main and Swede streets and going west on Main we presently pass Cherry street, originally the western boundary of the "Town of Norris." The home of the Montgomery National Bank, the oldest bank in the county, chartered in 1814, was built of native marble. Opposite the former Post Office Building, across Barbadoes street, is the Lincoln Hotel, formerly the Farmers' and Mechanics' Hotel, "an old tavern, the site of the oldest dwelling in town. In 1777, Colonel John Bull of the Continental Army, lived here. The British burned his barn, which stood just across Egypt (now Main) street." Beyond are the buildings of the former Pennsylvania Farmers' Tavern. "Stages once started from here for Pottstown, Sumneytown and Boyertown." The Main street station marks the site of an old grist and saw mill destroyed about 1880.

The location of the former Elmwood Institute, a boarding school for boys, 1847-1856, and the house built by General Andrew Porter, 1787, are on west Main street. The Porter house, the farm house of a large farm, was occupied by his family until 1821. Cemetery lane, leading to Montgomery Cemetery, passes the boyhood home of General Hancock. The first burial in Montgomery Cemetery was made in 1849; the adjoining cemetery, Riverside, was incorporated, 1894.

#### JEFFERSONVILLE—1.8-1.8

Jeffersonville Inn, a colonial tavern, was built, 1776, by Archibald Thomson, a Revolutionary soldier. After his death his widow kept the tavern. The first election for representatives from the county after its erection was held here. The road to the left is the Egypt road, leading to Audubon, Oaks, and Phoenixville.

#### TROOPER—1-2.8

Trooper was so called because the house to the right



at the township line crossroad, a hotel, had a mounted trooper on the swinging signboard. A trolley line to the right used to connect Trooper and Harleysville. The road to the left marks the boundary line between the historic Norriton and Providence townships and leads to Port Kennedy and Valley Forge. The Lower Providence Presbyterian Church to the left on Mount Kirk, founded 1741, is a daughter of the old Norriton Presbyterian Church below Fairview.

#### EAGLEVILLE—1.6—4.4

Just beyond the village, Eagleville, a stop must be made to name and locate the seven counties said to be visible on a clear day. On the way down hill to the Skippack creek idling through the lowlands, the Lower Providence Baptist Church is passed. After crossing the Skippack creek and climbing the steep hill beyond, the Evansburg road is soon reached.

#### EVANSBURG—1.8—6.2

A mile to the right brings us to Evansburg, once known as Hustletown, with the St. James Episcopal Church, organized 1721. During the Revolutionary War the church building, like many other church buildings, was used as a hospital; more than a hundred soldiers were buried in the adjoining cemetery. This place is located on the historic Germantown pike, which joins the Ridge pike near the old Perkiomen Bridge, completed 1799, at a cost of \$60,000. The fact that the county was reimbursed for this sum in five years by the bridge tolls collected, gives one a conception of the amount of traffic. Great credit is due to the men who engineered the widening of the bridge without destroying its charm, beauty and architectural effect. The Perkiomen creek, worming its way past Yerkes, Arcola and Audubon to the Schuylkill, forms the boundary between Upper and Lower Providence townships. Beyond the bridge is the Perkiomen Bridge Hotel dating back to 1701, and the southern

terminus of the popular Gravel Pike through the Perkiomen Valley.

#### COLLEGEVILLE—1.8-8.00

Leaving the Perkiomen, Cranberry stream, we soon cross the Perkiomen Railroad, extending from Perkiomen Junction to Allentown and opened 1875. A short distance beyond on the right was the location of Pennsylvania Female College, established 1851, by J. W. Sunderland, authorized by charter, 1853, to grant degrees to women, and discontinued 1880. Beyond are the buildings of Ursinus College, opened 1870. It has just cause for being proud of its Bomberger Hall and its new Science building with its up-to-date equipment.

#### TRAPPE LUTHERAN CHURCH—1.8-9.8

A mile beyond is Trappe, one of America's historic shrines noted for its prominent sons. Here Muhlenberg, the father of American Lutheranism, lived and toiled and directed, and his mortal remains were laid to rest. Augustus church, erected 1743, is a reminder of old-time church architecture and conveniences. Sixty long years people worshipped here summer and winter in an unheated building. In the adjoining cemetery rest the remains of many noted citizens.

#### LIMERICK SQUARE—2.8-12.6

At Limerick Square the road forks. The road to the right, laid out 1723, leads to the historic Falckner Swamp, Boyertown and Reading. We take the road to the left, also leading to Reading by way of Pottstown. A mile beyond to the left is Limerick Church dating back to Revolutionary days. A memorial in cemetery records the names of 98 of the sons of Limerick and Lower Pottsgrove townships who entered World War, eight of which have stars. Sanatoga lies within the famous Frankfort Land Company tract of 23,000 acres, extend-

ing across the county. The old Crooked Hill, or Sana-toga Inn, where Major Andre was a prisoner of war for a time, was one of the meeting places for militia and battalion drills a century ago.

#### POTTSTOWN—5.4—18.00

Pottstown, laid out 1752, had only a few houses and mills, including the Mill Park property, during the Revolutionary War. One of these, the home of Judge John Potts, Jr., the Tory, at High and Hanover Streets, was confiscated and was bought by General Arthur St. Clair, who, while residing here, was elected to Congress and served as President of Congress, February 2 to November 27, 1787. The Manatawny creek, historic for more than two centuries, witness of the iron industry at its mouth, also saw on its banks the birth and infancy of the industry in America. Pottstown, once noted as an iron town, has ruins of earlier days, supplanted by the varied and numerous industries of the present. Stowe, a short distance beyond, lies near the county line between Montgomery and Berks.

(Note—For the following interesting data the reader is indebted to Geo. F. P. Wanger.)

Entering Pottstown we come to Keim Street at Edge-wood Cemetery. To the South on Keim Street, near the Madison Bridge is the old "Wells" house, built 1738 by Henry Wanger, the Swiss Mennonite pioneer, who came to America in 1717. The dwelling was rebuilt in 1802 by Isaac Schantz, son of Jacob Schantz, another Swiss Mennonite. Isaac Schantz died the same year and a few years later his widow Barbara (nee Reiff) with nearly all her family joined the tide of emigration to Waterloo Co., Ontario. A short distance from this dwelling was the original site of the Sprogel Burying Ground, 6 perches wide and 70 perches in depth, extending from the river. This burying ground was set apart by John Henry Sprogel for the purpose, though by what manner of con-



veyance is unknown. It is mentioned, however, in the deed of Ludwig Christian Sprogel to Henry Wanger in 1718. Driving west on High Street we pass the Hill School of nation-wide renown. The original stone building, now a part of the main building was the dwelling, long unfinished and unoccupied, erected by David Potts 1793-1795, and was known as "Potts' Folly." Driving west on High Street to Washington Street, where one block South is the mansion built by Samuel Potts in 1769. Continuing westward on High Street to Hanover, on the Southwest corner of which was the site of Judge John Potts' residence, afterwards confiscated and sold to Gen. Arthur St. Clair. Continuing westward and crossing the Manatawny creek we come to Mill Park, the house built by John Potts in 1752 when he laid out the town, naming it Pottsylvania. Evidently the name was too long or too similar to Pennsylvania, he changed it to Pottsgrove. The road here ran to the southeast, crossing the Manatawny about 150 feet south of the Reading Railroad bridge and was not straightened to its present location until sometime before the old stone arch bridge was opened in 1805. This property was then in Douglass Township and had been known as McCall's Manor.

To the south, along the river was one time probably the most important industry, next to the iron business, of this neighborhood, the Shad fisheries. In 1784 the number of shad caught at the fishery here was 2792 and there were caught here in 1785, 3701. Rock fish, many of very large size, were also caught here. These fish were caught in seines, the fishermen starting with boats some distance above where the Hanover Street bridge now stands and drawing their nets at Charlotte Street, where a wharf was built for that purpose. Turning eastward and north to Chestnut, and eastward to Charlotte Street, passing (between Hanover and Penn streets) the old cemetery wherein John Potts' remains have rested since 1769. Going northward on Charlotte Street and out of the borough limits, the old road at or near the division

line between Douglass and New Hanover townships, the old Bliem homestead is on the west side. Christian Bliem was another of the early Mennonites who settled on this and the south side of the Schuylkill. He came to America in 1735.

Just beyond we pass through the Bechtel property, which included the famous Ringing Rocks. Rev. Hans Jacob Bechtel, the founder of one of a number of branches of a widely known family, came to America 1717-1720 and took up 366 acres of land. He was the minister in the community of Mennonites, who appear to have had no place of worship other than their houses or barns until in 1748, when the congregation purchased land in Coventry township on the south side of the river and erected a log meeting house. Rev. Jacob Bechtel was succeeded at his death in 1739 by his son, Rev. Martin Bechtel, who served the congregation, known as the Coventry Mennonite Meeting, until his death in 1786. Before and during the Revolution, Martin Bechtel, or his son Jacob, conducted a ferry over the river in the locality of the Madison bridge, near the "Wells" house, before mentioned.

#### HENRY ANTES HOME—9.2-27.2

Leaving Pottstown, we turn to the right at the signal block on Main Street, proceed on Pottstown-Pennsburg concrete road across the brow of Stone Hill that gives a fine view of prosperous Pottstown and surrounding country, a distance of thirty, forty miles. We soon pass Ringing Rocks, one of Nature's curiosities of the county and catch a fine glimpse of the very noted Falckner Swamp region. We next come to the Limerick-Boyer-town road, at one time a turnpike road, but vacated like all the other toll roads of the county. Bus will go direct to Pennsburg from this point on Pottstown-Pennsburg road, avoiding detour to Henry Antes' home. Turning to the right, we catch a glimpse of the noted Falckner Swamp Lutheran Church building, and a short distance

beyond the Reformed Church building, both the homes of noted church organizations, among the oldest in the United States.

Continuing our trip we descend a hill, cross a small stream and at the Sumneytown road turn to the left. We are now in the neighborhood of Camp Pottsgrove of Revolutionary days, historic, same as Pennypacker's Mills, the region from Evansburg to Falckner Swamp, including the Trappe Lutheran Church, and the Sanatoga grounds extending along Sanatoga Creek from Pottstown road to Boyertown road. The next point of interest is Grubb's Mill, once prosperous, now out of commission. Leidy's Cemetery, likewise historic, can be reached a mile away by the road to the right.

Taking the road to the left, and proceeding, another turn to the left soon brings us to a neatly enclosed burial plot marked "V Shalkop 1809." A neat marker that the finger of time has touched, says in German—"Here rests Henry Antes: an ornament of this land; an upright, fearless administrator of Justice, and a faithful servant before the world's and God's people."

Retracing our way to the main road, we soon pass the substantial house built by Henry Antes, 1735, and occupied by Washington as headquarters in 1777. Circumstances forbid lingering at this sacred historic spot.

#### FREDERICK, STETLER'S STORE—6-33.2

Another mile brings us past two historic dwelling houses, Bertolet Meeting House and Cemetery to historic Stetler's Store and Route 73. A short distance to the right is the Mennonite building which once housed the private school, Frederick Institute, discontinued during the Civil War.

Two miles to left and six to right brings us to Pennsburg. Three times ruins of mill properties remind one of changes wrought in past fifty years.

#### PENNSBURG—8-41.2

The road brings us to Pennsburg. The towns of the



upper end, strung bead-like along the old Greenlane and Goshenhoppen turnpike, Red Hill, Pennsburg, East Greenville and Palm, situated in agricultural communities settled almost two hundred years ago, are of comparatively recent growth. The cigar industry that made the three boroughs prosperous is a memory. In its place, East Greenville has silk, and knitting mills and a branch of the Boyertown Casket Factory; Pennsburg makes woodware, clothing, ladies purses and weaves silk; Red Hill makes rugs and children's clothes. Pennsburg, through the influence of Perkiomen School, enjoys a Carnegie Library, which houses a unique museum and library, the Schwenkfelder Historical Library, well worth visiting. Near East Greenville is located the historic New Goshenhoppen Reformed Church, with its extensive cemeteries. Among the noted pastors who have served the congregation, was the Reverend John Peter Miller, who afterwards became prominent in the cloister at Ephrata, Lancaster county. It was he who translated the Declaration of Independence into seven languages and who made the memorable and successful winter journey to George Washington to ask pardon for his worst enemy. In the oldest of the adjoining cemeteries lie the remains of David Shultz, the prominent surveyor, scrivener, and general-utility man, with his two wives, the first of whom was murdered by a redemptioner. To the northeast of East Greenville is Kraussdale, made famous by the musical instruments built by the Krausses. Palm, a few miles beyond East Greenville, lies near the boundary line between Montgomery and Berks counties. Several miles southwest from Palm is located Bally, one of the oldest Catholic parishes in the United States, part of the present buildings dating back to 1743.

#### RED HILL—1.6—42.8

Turning to the right we soon reach Red Hill. To our left St. Paul's Lutheran Church is seen, known many

years as the Six-Cornered Church on account of the shape of the second of the church edifices erected. Close by is the old Oberly mill property, acquired by the Hille-gass family before the year 1740. In a few minutes we descend a hill across the tracks of the Perkiomen Railroad and land at the crossroads in Greenlane.

#### GREENLANE—3-45.8

This place young as a borough, as a community saw the Maybury family begin the iron industry, 1730, where an icehouse once stood, the foundation walls of which remain, pig iron being brought from the Durham furnace in upper Bucks county. The Lodge Hall marks the graveyard of the slave toilers. The Schall family that built the stately dwelling house opposite the old hotel, revived the iron industry, 1833, after a period of neglect and decay.

Continuing on Route 29 a mile would bring us to Sumneytown. This place was named for Isaac Sumney, who kept a hotel in the fork of the road. Close by Enos Benner was operating a printing press almost a century ago. Here a hundred and fifty years ago and more, a great road traffic passed and crossed. Two streams of water meet here that once furnished power for a score of gunpowder, saw, grist and fulling mills, the places of nearly all of which are ruins now. Meetings of prominent citizens were held here, 1831, in the interest of a railroad between the county seat and the Lehigh Valley. Nestling by the hillside is the homestead of the Hiester family, built 1757. Bus will continue on Route 29 from Sumneytown to Harleysville and turn to left toward Franconia Square and Souderton, avoiding detour to Schwenksville, Skippackville.

#### ZIEGLERVILLE—5-50.8

A drive of five miles along Route 29, the historic Gravel Pike, brings us to Zieglerville and the old road to Frederick. At the forks of the road a marker tells us

that forty-five of the sons of Frederick township were in the World War, of whom six were killed in action or died in service.

#### SCHWENKSVILLE—2-52.8

We soon reach Schwenksville, passing on our right the road to the Fisher Game Preserve. Cross the Perkio-men to a stone marker at Pennypacker Mills. The stone recalls the Camp of Washington's Army, 1777. The mill bears the sign in large letters, Pennypacker Mills Refreshments.

#### SKIPPAKVILLE—4-56.8

Continuing our course on Route 73, the old Skippack or Swamp road, laid out 1713, we are travelling on ground made sacred by the bloody footsteps of the soldiers of the Revolutionary Army in connection with the Battle of Germantown. The towering walls of the enclosure of the Eastern Penitentiary loom up to our right.

Skippackville is our next objective point. This place is an old settlement and a newspaper town for more than half a century. It had its licensed inn, 1742, the nearest up-country public house ten miles away. Not far distant is the Lower Skippack Mennonite Meeting House, built on land presented by Van Bebber, the proprietor—the original building being the second Mennonite place of worship erected in America. Here Christopher Dock taught, prayed, and died praying. A few miles upstream along the Skippack was the church erected on lands of Jacob Reiff, whose membership disbanded to be embodied in other church organizations.

Beyond Skippackville we turn to the left and pass along the road used by Revolutionary soldiers in going to the sad funeral service of comrades in the service. As we approach the main road we notice a suitable marker to the memory of the worthy officers. To our right is the Mennonite Meeting House, grounds made sacred by worshippers for well nigh two centuries. In the adjoin-

ing cemetery are the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers: General Nash, Colonel Boyd, Major White and Lieutenant Smith.

#### MAINLAND—4-60.8

After leaving the Towamencin Mennonite meeting house we proceed on the former Springhouse and Sumneytown turnpike toward Mainland. We will pass two churches: Christ Lutheran Church on our right and Christ Reformed Church on our left; these were built in 1911. The first building here was built in 1833, a union church, located to our right, known as the Brick Church. The first pastors were: Lutheran, Rev. John W. Richards and Reformed, Rev. Henry Bosler.

The village just ahead is Mainland, once known as Eureka, also as Mount Vernon; John King kept a hotel here about 1783. The stone bridge across the Skippack was built in 1843. We do not cross the creek, but turn right, to the township line road, Towamencin on our right, and Lower Salford on the left. We are now passing over the old camp ground, the greater part of the camp was located to the right of this road. After passing the first farm house on our right, we see a farm house on the crest of the hill to our right about 300 yards distant, this is the site of Washington's headquarters during the encampment; it was then owned by Frederick Wampole; the original house was razed about 1880. The next dwelling on our right is the old Meschter homestead; we now turn left to the old Salford Schwenkfelder Meeting-house, opposite the lane to the meeting-house is the old Balthasar Hoffman homestead, this was the headquarters of General Pulaski during the encampment.

#### SALFORD MEETING HOUSE—1.8-66.6

The three oldest Schwenkfelder ministers are buried here. The plain quaint place of worship is a reminder of the simple life of the past. On the cemetery adjoin-



ing, as on other Schwenkfelder burying grounds, substantial memorial markers have been placed, suitably inscribed, and the graves of immigrants marked.

On leaving the meeting-house we turn to the right on a dirt road for a mile along the Skippack; across the creek, near the cement bridge, we see the old Christopher Kriebel homestead; a few trees near the bridge mark the site of the Pleasant Valley creamery, which flourished here fifty years ago. We will cross the township line between Lower Salford and Franconia, a few yards before we turn to the left.

We cross the Skippack creek on a new cement bridge, and ascend a steep hill; the first house on our left was a school house, over a hundred years ago. The large farm to our left, with the buildings located a short distance from the road, is the old Schwartz homestead, settled in 1728, by Andreas Schwartz, ancestor of the late Judge Aaron S. Swartz. We will pass Detwiler's school house, on the right, built in 1851. We now approach the Harleysville and Souderton road, and to our left we see an old building surrounded by trees, some distance from the road, this is Klein's Brethren meeting-house, built in 1843; it adjoins the old Harley burying ground, where repose the remains of Peter Becker, the first Brethren minister in America. The burying ground dates from 1730, services are no longer held here, and the property has been placed in charge of the Harley Family Association.

We turn to Route 113 to Souderton; the Indian Creek threading its way through a valley, about one-half mile to our left, parallels our course for the next two miles; among the historic sites on or near this creek, are the old Price homestead and burying ground, now owned by the Price Family Association; the Indian Creek Brethren meeting-house; the Landes homestead, owned by the Landes family since 1727 (seven generations); the mill established by Rev. Heinrich Funk, the first settler in Franconia township in 1719; undenominational meeting-

house built in 1855 adjoining Delp's burying ground, a marker here bears the date 1737; mill built by Philip Swartley one hundred years ago; residence of Dr. John Textor, a physician during the colonial period; Indianfield Lutheran Church; Fuhrman's burying ground, a neglected plot dating from about 1725; and the Indian Creek Reformed Church. Just ahead is the Franconia Mennonite meeting-house; the first church was built here in 1833, but services were held in a school house and in farm houses for about one hundred years prior to the date. The earliest date found on a tombstone, is 1766.

#### FRANCONIA SQUARE—4.8-68.4

The next village is Franconia Square, here we cross the Allentown road, laid out about 1735. This was one of the main arteries of travel between Philadelphia and the Lehigh valley; a hotel was established here about 1738; the post office dates from 1828; two miles to our right is Elroy, and one mile to our left is Earlington.

As we reach the crest of the hill beyond the village, a beautiful scene is unfolded to our vision; to the left, a little ahead is seen the Indianfield Lutheran Church, which dates from 1730; and a little further on, the Indian Creek Reformed Church, dating from 1744; in the distance can be seen the Haycock mountain, near the Delaware river.

#### SOUDERTON—1.7-70.1

The left fork, at the oil station, leads to Telford, on the county line, we take the right fork to Souderton. The next road that we cross at the edge of the woods is the Cowpath road, laid out in 1740. Telford and Souderton date from the building of the North Penn railroad, which was opened through here in 1857. The prosperity of these towns formerly depended almost wholly on the cigar industry, which furnished employment to hundreds of persons, but of late years the cigar factories have practically all disappeared from this section; other in-

dustries have taken their places and the workers have found employment in various lines.

As we approach Souderton we see to our right, the Eastern Mennonite Home. On Main Street we find the tracks of the Lehigh Valley Transit Co., one of the few surviving trolley lines in the county. At the foot of the hill on Main Street we again cross the Skippack creek, which rises about one mile to the northeast in Bucks county. As we leave Souderton, we turn to the right, to the old Leidy's Church, and its historic graveyard. The church was built in 1858, but services were occasionally held prior to that date in a school house built in 1795; both Lutheran and Reformed congregations worship here. The graveyard dates from 1753; many Revolutionary soldiers are buried here, among them Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Reed, of Hatfield township, whose residence was located less than a mile east of the church.

The first house to our left, after leaving the church, was the residence of the immigrant Jacob Leidy, the original house being a part of the present building; his grandson, Jacob Leidy, Jr., established a tannery here in 1788; this passed from father to son for six generations. Tanning has lately been discontinued and it is now a rendering plant. John Leidy, grandson of the immigrant Jacob, established a pottery nearby; he was an expert craftsman, and some of his ware can still be seen in different museums. After ascending that steep hill we turn left on the Cowpath road, the large stone house on the left-hand corner was built in 1812, by Jacob Leidy, who conducted a store there for many years.

#### HATFIELD—3.6-73.7

We will follow the Cowpath Road to Hatfield, the first road to our left is the township line between Franconia and Hatfield, after passing the two houses next to this corner, we see to our left, at a distance of one-half mile, the old Lieutenant Colonel Reed homestead, and to our right, in the distance, the Revolutionary homestead of

John Johnson, an account of which is given by Abraham H. Cassel; in Volume 2, of the Historical Society publications.

Hatfield township was laid out in 1741, its entire area is nearly level, about three-fourths of its area is drained by the Neshaminy creek, which flows into the Delaware; the western corner is drained by the Skippack creek. The last Indian village in Montgomery county was located on the banks of Neshaminy creek, in the central part of this township, near the present Brethren meeting-house. Before their departure, the Indians held nightly dances for more than a week, lighting huge fires that could be seen for miles; the settlers were alarmed and mystified, as they could not ascertain the object of these ceremonies and the Indians would not tell them. One morning they found the camp deserted and in ashes; the Indians had disappeared during the night and burned everything they could not carry along.

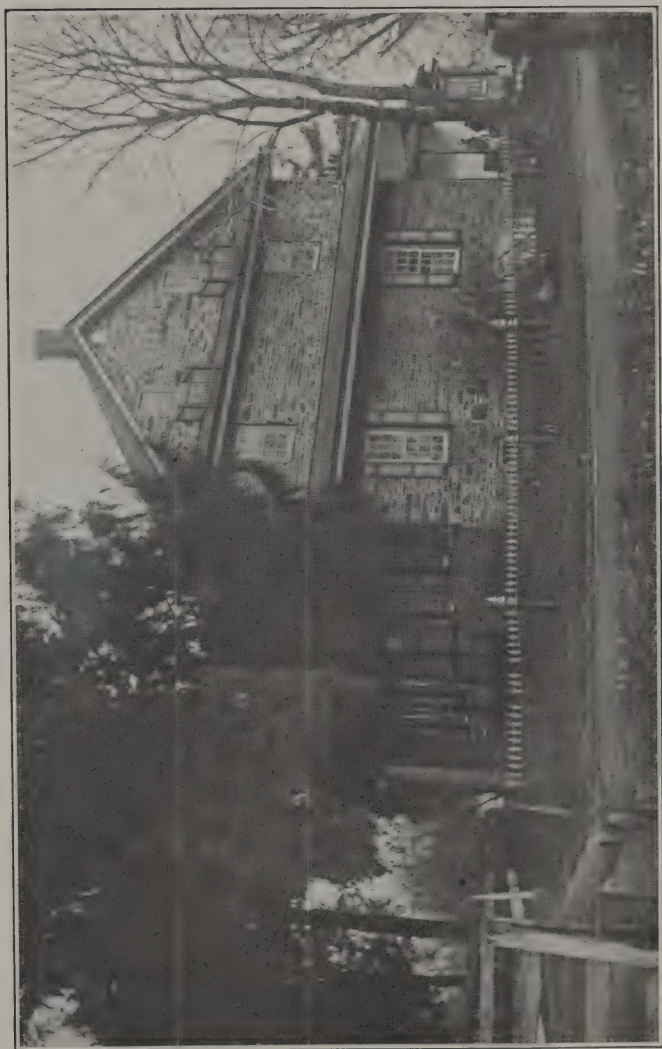
#### KULPSVILLE—3.8-77.5

As we approach the Borough of Hatfield, we see on our right the consolidated school building of Hatfield township and borough. At the next crossroad we turn right to the new forty-foot road, which leads to Kulpsville; we next see on our right the Montgomery County Fair Grounds.

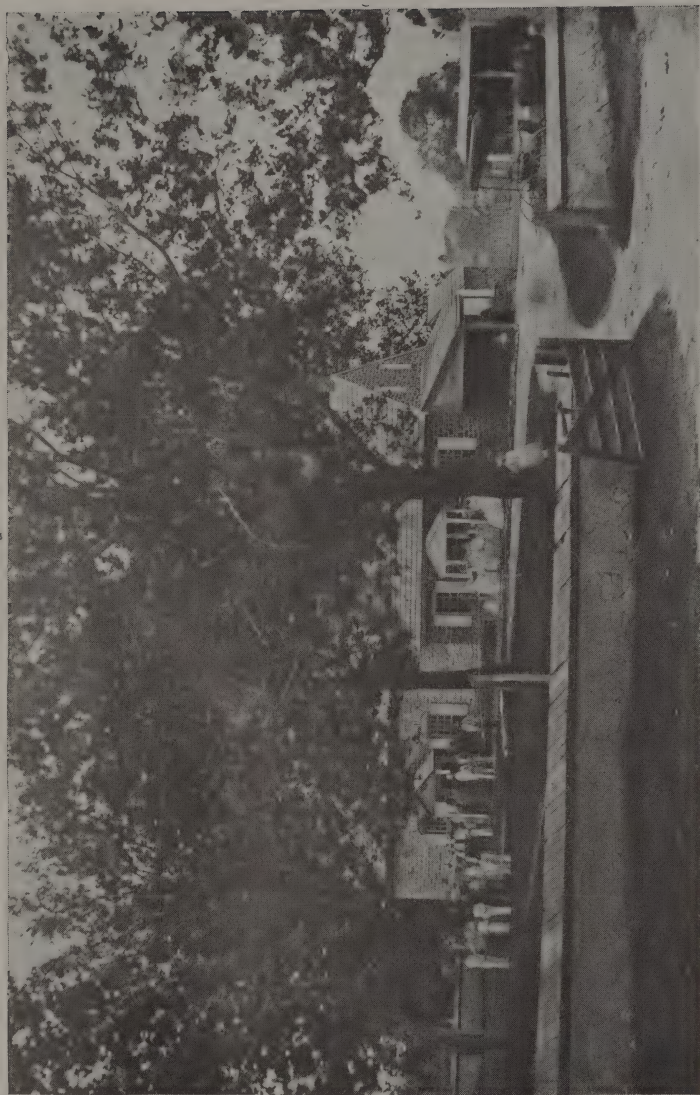
One mile ahead we pass the Welsh road to Lansdale, two miles distant; this road is the township line between Hatfield and Towamencin. After passing this road we will see a French-roofed house, a short distance to our right. This is the site of the old Tennis homestead, the first settler being Abraham Tennis or Tunes, one of the thirteen German immigrants who came to Germantown in 1683.

We now cross the Allentown road at Drake's Corner, one-half mile to our right is the Tennis family burying ground, dating from about 1720. After passing a road to our right, we notice a long lane leading to a large





WENTZ HOUSE  
Near Center Point, Worcester Township, where General  
Washington had his headquarters in October, 1777.



PLYMOUTH FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE  
The picture shows the original structure, erected about 1700, the  
photograph having been taken before its devastation  
by fire in 1867.

colonial farm house; this is the old Lukens homestead, the first settler being Jan Luken, also one of the aforesaid thirteen German immigrants. This place was one of the main stations on the underground railroad, before the Civil War.

We now approach Kulpville, where Mordecai Davis opened a hotel in 1794. Here we turn to the former Springhouse and Sumneytown turnpike within the next mile or two we pass the site of the Hughes tavern and Christian Weber's tavern, hotels in pre-Revolutionary days. We next turn right to the Valley Forge road. This is the township line between Towamencin and Gwynedd. Presently we notice a signboard calling attention to a Schwenkfelder church.

(Note—For the foregoing, beginning with Mainland, the reader is indebted to the historian, Mr. Henry S. Landes, of Souderton.)

This building stands on ground once owned by Christopher Wiegner. At his home were the first American headquarters of the Moravian Church. Here Spangenberg lived, Zinzendorf and Whitefield preached, and the Associated Brethren of the Skippack held religious gatherings. Where the Church stands the Schwenkfelders opened a school in 1765, for which they had created an endowment fund. The Revolutionary Army encamped in this vicinity, as in Salford.

#### CENTER POINT (WORCESTER P. O.)—7.5–78.0

We soon come to Center Point and cross Route 73. A short distance to the left near this route is located a Schultz homestead, once the Peter Wentz homestead, and a Washington headquarters in 1777 when the Revolutionary Army was encamped, a few miles to the north. Continuing on Route 73, we presently pass on the left, well-kept farm buildings once the home of Hon. Frederick Conrad, a prominent citizen in his day.

#### FAIRVIEW VILLAGE—3.5–81.5

Farther on we come to Fairview Village on the his-



toric Germantown pike. North of the village are the Methacton Mennonite Meeting House and cemetery, where the bones of Christopher Sauer, Jr., and many other worthies repose. A visit must be made to the historic Norriton Presbyterian building and cemetery. Surroundings have been changed and tombstones destroyed. The grounds were originally part of the Rittenhouse farm where David Rittenhouse spent his boyhood days, erected his observatory, and studied the transit of Venus.

Our course takes us down hill on Route 73 to Whitehall road, which we follow past the State Asylum grounds to Airy Street, which brings us past the noteworthy Stewart Junior High School building across Airy Street bridge to the Court House where our outing must end.

COURT HOUSE—5.4-86.9

## Lower Montgomery County

Leave Chestnut street, Norristown, on East Airy St., crossing DeKalb St. continue to Sandy St. Turn left on Sandy St. (Route 422) to Germantown Pike, then right on Germantown Pike to Plymouth Meeting. Plymouth Meeting House on right was used as a hospital during the Revolution. Built about 1714-15.

Turn left at Meeting House on to Butler Pike. Cross railroad at Corson's village and take first turn to right, and then first turn to left on to Joshua Road. Continue on Joshua Road crossing Stenton Avenue and over Militia Hill, where General Washington's militia was stationed in the fall of 1777, to Skippack Pike. Turn left on Skippack Pike, through Broad Axe to first road on right, Lewis Lane. Dawesfield third house on left. Cars must be left in Lewis Lane. For admission show program.

### DAWESFIELD

This property was purchased in 1728 by Abraham Dawes and has been in the family ever since,



coming down through the women for seven generations. The main part of the house was built about 1736. The north and south wings were added later. General Washington had his headquarters here from October 21st to November 2nd, 1777. General Anthony Wayne was honorably acquitted in a court-martial held in the north wing on October 25th, 1777. Large buttonwood tree at back of house was planted by Elizabeth Dawes in 1754.

Leaving Dawesfield, continue on Lewis Lane to Morris Road, turn right, passing Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church on left. Cross Butler Pike and take first turn to right, Sheaff's Lane, to "Highlands." Enter by back gate, pass in front of mansion, and leave by front gate.

#### "HIGHLANDS"

"Highlands," built in 1796 by Anthony Morris VI, afterwards owned by the Sheaff family, now owned by Miss Caroline Sinkler. Great oak tree at left of house more than three centuries old. Gardens very beautiful with box bordered paths.

On leaving turn right then left on to Skippack Pike. Cross bridge over Wissahickon and turn left on Mather's Lane, passing old Mather's Mill on left, to Bethlehem Pike. Make short left turn then right into "Hope Lodge."

#### HOPE LODGE

"Hope Lodge," built by Samuel Morris 1721 to 1723, owned successively by William West, James Horatio Watmough and William Wentz; now the property of Mr. William Degn. The house stands as it was originally built and is a notable example of Georgian architecture, and is said to have been a Sir Christophen Wren design. All the building materials were brought from England. The paneling and woodwork are especially beautiful. The fire places are very fine and the method of lighting the

stairs unusual. Historic Fort Hill adjoins "Hope Lodge" farm, where remains of earthworks constructed by Washington's army in December, 1777, can still be seen.

Leaving "Hope Lodge," turn left on Bethlehem Pike and again left under railroad bridge on to Wentz Road, passing St. Thomas' Church on the right.

St. Thomas' Church built in 1868. Original log church 1690 to 1700.

Continue winding road, taking second fork on left under railroad bridge. Take first entrance on right into "Sandy Run Farm," the old Scheetz homestead. Continue straight through farm across road to Emlen house.

#### EMLEN HOUSE

The Emlen house is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe Cheston. Headquarters of General Washington from November 2nd to December 11th, 1777, after leaving Dawesfield.

Leaving Emlen house turn right and take next right turn. Take first right fork on to Dreshertown Road and turn right on to Susquehanna Street Road, in use as early as 1695. Continue straight ahead under railroad bridge, through Roslyn to Old York Road. Turn right on Old York Road, passing Abington Presbyterian Church on right.

#### ABINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This church was founded by the Rev. Malachi Jones in 1714, the first log church being built in 1719. Graveyard opposite has stone markers as early as 1728.

Enter Jenkintown, stopping at Abington Library on left. One hour stop is made here for lunch. Cars should be parked on Vista Street beside the Library.

#### ABINGTON LIBRARY

The Library grounds, part of William Jenkins estate, were bought by John Barnes of William



GRAEME PARK HOUSE, HORSHAM TOWNSHIP, BUILT 1722



MORRIS HOUSE, WHITPAIN TOWNSHIP  
House of James Morris, second President Judge of Montgomery  
County—Also Washington's Headquarters, 1777.

Penn. Original building gift of Mary Jenkins Ross to Jenkins Town Lyceum. All religious denominations in Jenkintown had their beginnings in this building.

Leaving Library, continue on Vista Street, turn right on to Vernon Street, end of street turn right on to Washington Lane, left on to Greenwood Avenue. Take first left turn to entrance of Abington Meeting House.

#### ABINGTON MEETING HOUSE

In 1697 John Barnes gives a hundred and twenty acres of land and one hundred and twelve pounds, twelve shillings to Abington for a meeting house and maintenance of a school. Meeting house built 1699 to 1700, first meeting held in 1702.

Leave Meeting House yard, turn left on to Meeting House Lane to end of road, turn left on to Second Street Pike. View of Bryn Athyn Cathedral on left. Continue through Bethayres on Second Street Pike to Cathedral, turn left into parking space on left.

#### THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF BRYN ATHYN

The seat of the Swedenborgian Church, work on this building was begun in 1913 as a result of a donation by Mr. John Pitcairn. It occupies an elevation of more than 200 feet, facing east and west. The main building is 14th century Gothic, the Council and Choir all 12th century Romanesque. All the work is done by hand, the outer stone and the oak of the interior are products of the neighborhood.

Leaving, turn left on to Second Street Pike, at Sorrel Horse turn left on to Byberry Road, into Hatboro. Turn left on to Old York Road in Hatboro; Union Library on left.

#### UNION LIBRARY

Founded in 1755, it is the oldest library in Montgomery Co., and the third oldest in Pennsylvania. The present building was erected in 1847 through the generosity of Nathan Holt.



Continuing on Old York Road, cross bridge, turn sharp right onto road running into Easton Road. Turn right onto Easton Road into Horsham. Passing Meeting House on right and old churchyard on left, containing stump of largest known sassafras tree. Continue on Old York Road, passing on left the site of the house of Isaiah Lukens, the clockmaker, where Elizabeth Ferguson died. Turn left onto Davis Grove Road, passing on right the Jarrett House.

#### JARRETT HOMESTEAD—1755

Occupied by John Jarrett at the time Dr. Thomas Graeme lived at Graeme Park, and is still owned by the Jarrett family. This house was a home, a country store, and housed the village blacksmith, whose forge was under the buttonwood tree just opposite.

Continue on Davis Grove Road, turn right into Graeme Park.

#### GRAEME PARK

Land purchased in 1717 by Sir William Keith, first Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania under William Penn. The house was built 1721-1722, deeded in 1733 to Dr. Thomas Graeme, who married Gov. Keith's stepdaughter. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married Hugh Ferguson, officer in the English army, against her father's wishes. She was a very able woman and a talented poetess. The house was owned by the Penrose family until 1920 when it was purchased by the present owner, Mr. Welsh Strawbridge. There are two very fine paneled rooms and an unusual staircase. The mushroom-shaped boulder on right of entrance to the house, was used as a lifting stone in the purchasing of slaves.

Leaving Graeme Park, turn left. Take first turn right onto Babylon Road. Continue on Babylon Road to Limekiln Pike, turn right, taking first turn to left onto Tennis Avenue. First turn to right onto Welsh Road, cross

Bethlehem Pike. Taking first right turn onto Evans Road, curve right, then left; take right fork, passing on right old Evans house, built by Cadwalader Evans about 1736. Turn left onto DeKalb Street at William Penn Inn; Gwynedd Meeting House on right.

First meeting house of logs built in 1700. Present building was erected in 1823.

Continue on DeKalb Street to Norristown.

## South of the Schuylkill

(Bridgeport, West Conshohocken, Conshohocken,  
Lower Merion and Upper Merion)

Point No.	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
1	<i>Atlantic Gas Station</i>	—On this side General Duportail had his headquarters in Revolutionary War . . . . . (Turn left on Fourth Street, Bridgeport National Bank)	0
2	<i>Original Swedes' Ford</i>	—As nearly as can be determined, this toll bridge on the left marks the site where the early Swedes who arrived in Upper Merion Township around the year 1712, forded the Schuylkill and thus the place was called Swedes' Ford. The Swedes purchased a strip of land about two miles wide, the entire distance along the river, down to Matson's Ford . . . . .	1
3	<i>Lees Mills</i>	—A needle mill existed on this site as early as 1832. James Lees' Mills were established here sometime between 1832 and 1850. The mill employs 2000 people. They are generally known as manufacturers of Minerva Yarn, but Minerva Yarn is more or less of a side product of the firm, being less than 1/40 of their output, but it is the only retail product they manufacture. In general, they manufacture all kinds of yarn for outer-garments, as well as carpet yarn. They have a floor space of 10 acres . . . . .	.5

Point	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
	Lees Mills	are located on the edge of Bridgeport. Bridgeport was incorporated as a borough out of Upper Merion in 1851. It has a population today of about 5,500.	
		We now enter Upper Merion Township. The township was a part of the original Welsh tract. The Merions, Upper and Lower, were separated sometime before 1714. Upper Merion has an area of 10,200 acres and a population of about 5,900.	
4	<i>Christ Swedes</i>	—A school house was built on a lot set aside for this purpose as early as 1735. Prior to this, religious worship had been held in private homes, especially in the house of Gunnar Rambo. Between 1735 and 1760 religious services were held in the school house. The church was dedicated on June 24, 1760, as Christ Church. It remains independent to this day of the general Episcopal Diocese .....	.3
5	<i>Rainey-Wood Coke Co.</i>	—In order to have an assured supply of coke, the United States Government urged steel manufacturers to build by-product coke ovens to supply toluol and ammonium sulphate for ammunition purposes. On June 11, 1918, negotiations were completed with the W. J. Rainey Estate to furnish the coal and the Alan Wood Steel Company to take coke, gas and tar. A contract was entered into with the Government, and construction of the plant pushed with all speed possible. On the right lies McCoy Lime Kiln. The lime quarries were among the very early Swedish industries .....	.7
6	<i>Alan Wood</i>	—As early as 1849 the firm of Potts and Jones founded a blast furnace at Matsunk, now Swedeland. The Alan Wood Iron & Steel Company was incorporated November 21, 1901. On the right lies Swedeland, formerly called Matsunk, established around the year 1846 .....	.5

Point	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
7	<i>The Home of Buckite</i>	The slag product used extensively in road building .....	.2
8	<i>West Conshohocken</i>	West Conshohocken was incorporated as a borough in 1874. It was also taken out of Upper Merion. The borough today has a population of about 2400 .....	.5
9	<i>The Valley Forge Cement Plant</i>	The Valley Forge Cement Plant is the basic industry in West Conshohocken .....	.1
10	<i>The Philadelphia Electric Company</i>	.....	.3
11	<i>The Balligomingo Road</i>	The Balligomingo Road is an old historic road leading to Bird-in-Hand .....	.3
12	<i>Matsonford Road</i>	(Turn right on Matsonford Road.) Matsonford road marks the boundary line between Upper and Lower Merion. This bridge is the site of the southerly ford over the Schuylkill by the early Swedes .....	.3
		Beyond it lies the Borough of Conshohocken. The borough was incorporated in 1850. It has a population of about 10,838. The steel and iron industries of this borough were originated by the same Wood family that operated the forges and blast furnaces in Upper Merion Township. Just outside the borough, in Whitemarsh Township, lies Lee Tire & Rubber Company. This firm employs about 602 people in the factory and 128 people in the office. It has been doing a flourishing business even during the depression period.	
13	<i>Gulph School</i>	It is probable that a neighborhood school was established on this site as early as 1696. This building was used as a public school building by Upper Merion Township until 1930. It had formerly been a one room building. The second story was added in 1904 .....	.7



Point	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
14	<i>Gulph Christian Church</i>	The Gulph Christian Church was established in 1833.	
15	<i>Gulph Road</i>	Gulph Road is an old historic road, and upon it we now enter into Lower Merion Township .....	.2

## LOWER MERION TOWNSHIP

(From Matson's Ford Road, turn left on New Gulph Road)

- No. 16 *Site of Green Tree Tavern* (right) at intersection of Spring Mill Road.  
*The Green Tree*—now a private residence, was afterwards known as "Merion Inn," and was kept for twenty years or more by Ellis Ramsey, who also owned blacksmith and wheelwright shops here ..... 1.3

- 17 *Lower Merion Baptist Church and Cemetery* (turn left on Roberts Road). At intersection. Memorial Tablet and Stairway (right). Church founded 1808; first building erected 1810; present building 1889, Land given by Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress, in 1809. Peter Penn-Gaskell (1763-1831) a descendant of William Penn, is buried here, with his family.

The Tablet was erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Merion Chapter, D. A. R., to commemorate the services of Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress, and of the soldiers who served from Lower Merion in the Revolution. The Stairway represents the 13 Colonies and was erected 1932 by Merion Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., in memory of Miss Margaret B. Harvey and Mrs. Louisa Harley Arnold.

Out of sight in woods (right), "Harriton" burying ground. Founded by will of Richard Harrison, dated 1746. Richard Harri-

Point	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
		son was buried here, 1747 (N. S.). Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress, was originally buried here, 1824, but his remains were stealthily removed by night to Laurel Hill Cemetery. A meeting-house, erected here, 1730, or earlier, by Harrison, for the use of Friends, was torn down about 1819 .....	1.2
18.	"Harriton"	(on left, at intersection of Swamp Road). "Harriton" was built, probably in 1714, by Rowland Ellis, a Welshman, who came in 1687, and finally settled here, 1697, on a tract of 881 acres, which he called "Bryn Mawr." In 1719, "Bryn Mawr" was purchased by Richard Harrison, a Maryland Friend and tobacco planter, who had removed to Philadelphia, where he married, 1717, Hannah, daughter of Isaac Norris, and grand-daughter of Deputy Governor Thomas Lloyd. Harrison re-named the place "Harriton." He died in 1747 (N. S.). In the final settlement of his estate, in 1781, "Harriton" fell to Charles Thomson, in right of his wife Hannah, daughter of Richard Harrison. Thomson, who was secretary of the Continental Congress, lived here, and here he made his translation of the Old and New Testaments .....	.4
19.		(Ford Mill Creek; turn right on Old Gulph Road). Intersection, ruins of Scheetz house and mill (right); Milestone (left). <i>Scheetz House and Mill</i> —Conrad Scheetz, a Germantown papermaker, bought 100 acres here in 1748. "Shultz Paper Mill" appears on Scull & Heap's Map of 1750. In 1769, he was taxed for two paper mills. He died in 1771. On the settlement of his estate, in 1788, the upper (later called "Dove") mill, was sold to a son-in-law; the lower mill, with the house, was sold to a son, Frederick. In 1851, Francis Scheetz, grandson	

Point	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
-------	------------	-------------	-------------------

of Frederick, still owned and operated the lower mill ..... 1.4

- 20 *Ruins of Roberts Mill* (right)—The first grist-mill on this site was built about 1690 by John Roberts, a Welsh settler, who had purchased 250 acres on Mill Creek. He died in 1704. A second mill was built by his estate about 1713. The third mill, now in ruins, was built in 1746 by John Roberts, grandson of the original settler. The date-stone reads, "J. R. J." (John and Jane Roberts), "1746." It was this John Roberts who was attainted of treason ..... .2  
 Roberts House (left) at intersection of Dodd's lane.

This was the home of John Roberts, miller (1721-1778). He married, 1743, Jane Downing, of Chester County. He owned nearly 700 acres of land in Lower Merion Township, controlling both banks of Mill Creek for nearly two miles, and including grist, flour, paper, saw, powder and oil mills, etc. In 1778, he was attainted a traitor for having aided the British army during its stay in Philadelphia, and was executed. He was buried at Merion Meeting. Most of his real estate was confiscated and sold, and only a fraction was recovered by his family. His widow, Jane Roberts, was granted a pension by the Supreme Court, 1783. In 1786, Thomas Roberts, son of John, journeyed to London to obtain aid under the Act of Parliament for indemnifying loyalists for losses incurred during the "late unhappy dissensions in America." In 1797 a large part of John Roberts' land, including this house, was purchased by George McClenachan, son of Blair McClenachan, famous Democratic politician. The latter made his home here subsequent to that date.

(Turn right on Mill Creek road.)

Point	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
		"1690 House," at intersection (left). House of John Roberts, the original settler on this tract. The log construction has been concealed by the weather-boarding, which also covers the original date-stone, with date 1690. ....	.1
		(Turn left on Montgomery Avenue. At intersection, First Presbyterian Church of Ardmore (right); Anderson house (left).	
21	<i>First Presbyterian Church of Ardmore</i> —founded 1907.	<i>The Anderson House</i> —"St. George's"—was owned (1718-1760) by Richard Hughes, who kept a tavern here, called the "Three Tuns"; then (1760-1772) by Francis Holton, who called it "Prince of Wales." Philip Syng, Treasurer of Philadelphia County, owned and lived in the house, 1772-1783. Captain Robert McAfee was owner, 1783-1796, and temporarily revived the tavern, calling it "Green Tree." In 1811, the property was purchased by Dr. James Anderson, whose descendants still own it. (Ardmore station, P. R. R., one block away—right.) .....	1.1
22	<i>Lower Merion Senior and Junior High Schools and Administration Building</i> (left).	Lower Merion Township organized its high school in the Ardmore School in 1895. The building was burned, 1900; rebuilt, 1902, and the cornerstone of the building on Montgomery Avenue was laid, 1910.....	.6
23	<i>"Penn Cottage"</i> —the Robert Owen house (right), at intersection of Wister road.	"Penn Cottage" was built in 1695, by Robert Owen, a Welshman who came to Pennsylvania in 1690, on a tract of 450 acres which he purchased here in 1691. By his will, proved 1705, he devised this plantation to his eldest son, Evan Owen, who sold it, in 1707, to Jonathan Jones. The property long remained intact in the	



Point	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
		Jones family, some of whose descendants still live on a portion of the original plantation .....	.3
24	<i>All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church</i> —	(left) at intersection of Wynnewood Avenue. On right, Borough of Narberth; old village of Libertyville.	
		Narberth was laid out as Narberth Park in 1887, and was incorporated as a borough under its present name, in 1895. It includes most of the old village of Libertyville .....	.3
25	<i>Merion Friends' Meeting House</i> —	(left) at intersection of Meeting House Lane; "General Wayne" tavern (left). Merion Preparative Meeting of Friends was established, 1684. In that year a burying ground was laid out. The early meetings were probably held at the house of Hugh Roberts, where it is known that marriages took place before the first meeting house was built in 1695. The present building is believed to have been built in 1713, and was repaired in 1829. The burying ground has been enlarged several times.	
		<i>The "General Wayne"</i> was built by Robert Jones, before 1746. On this site, Abraham Streaper, who bought the property in 1775, kept tavern as early as 1779. It was called "General Wayne" as early as 1783. Streaper died in 1792; his daughter Mary then kept tavern until 1801, when she married Titus Yerkes, who then became proprietor. He was succeeded by Major William Matheys, David Young, and others. The Young family were proprietors for nearly half a century. The elections for the whole township were held here from 1806 to 1867...	.1
26	<i>"Mater Misericordiae"</i> —	Academy of the Sisters of Mercy (left) .....	.2
27		(Bear left on continuation of Montgomery Avenue) .....	.6

Point	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
28	<i>Presbyterian Church of the Covenant—</i>	(right) at intersection of Bryn Mawr Avenue . . . . .	.4
29	(Turn left on Conshohocken State Road.)	At intersection, Cynwyd station, P. R. R. right . . . . .	.1
30	(Turn left on Levering Mill Road) . . . . .		.5
31	<i>Cynwyd Public School—</i> (right) at intersection of Bryn Mawr Avenue. Lower Merion Academy in background. Cynwyd Public School was built in 1914. Lower Merion Academy was founded under the will of Jacob Jones, who died in 1810. Building erected, 1812. Conducted for a few years as a day and boarding-school; then as a day-school, under the name of "Lower Merion Benevolent Institution," until merged with public school system, in 1836, after which the building was used for many years as a public school building. (Turn left on Manayunk, or Levering Mill, Road.)		.3
32	<i>St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church—</i> (right).	<i>Cynwyd Country Club—</i> (left) . . . . .	.4
		(Turn right on Montgomery Avenue) . . . .	.2
		(Turn left on Bowman Avenue.)	
33	<i>"Elm Hall"—</i> (At intersection.) Home of late General Wendell P. Bowman (right), and home of his Bowman ancestors for many years . . . . .	(Turn right on Merion Road) . . . . .	.2 .3
		(Turn left on continuation of Bowman Avenue) . . . . .	.1
		(Cross Main Line, P. R. R.)	
34	<i>Merion Public School—</i> (right) . . . . .		.4
35	<i>Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo—</i> (left) at intersection of Wynnewood Avenue. The Roman Catholic Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo was incorporated in 1838. Established at 13th and Race Streets, Phila-		

Point	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
		delphia, 1839. Present site, known as the Remington Farm, containing 127 acres, purchased in 1866, for \$30,000, and cornerstone of first building laid in same year. Building opened 1871. Contains a valuable library, including some rare books. An extensive new building was erected several years ago. (Because of the widening of City Avenue, it was believed impracticable to pass in front of St. Charles buildings. The buildings may be viewed by making a detour, left on Wynnewood Avenue, and returning to Bowman Avenue by the same route) . . . . .	.6
36		Turn right on Lincoln Highway, formerly Lancaster Turnpike . . . . .	.1
36	" <i>Penngrove</i> "—formerly "William Penn" tavern (right). The "William Penn" Tavern was built, 1798-1800, by Joseph Price, who kept tavern here for several years. He was succeeded by Samuel Pugh, Reuben Lewis, and others . . . . .		.6
37		<i>Wynnewood Public School</i> —(right). Near this site the first public school house in Montgomery County was built in 1834, through the efforts of Charles Kugler, a public-spirited citizen. Wynnewood School House was built, 1836; burned and rebuilt, 1878; abandoned when use of one-story school buildings was discontinued . . . . . (Turn left on West Wynnewood Road.) (Turn right on Argyle Road.)	.3
38		<i>Wynnewood Road Public School</i> —(at intersection). <i>St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery and Schoolhouse</i> (left). St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was founded in 1765; first building erected here, 1769; second, 1800; third, 1833; present one (on Lincoln Highway), 1875. The old building still standing in the cemetery	

Point	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
		was erected, 1787, for a schoolhouse, and has since served various purposes.....	.5
39	<i>St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church; St. Colman's Roman Catholic Church</i>	(right) ..... (Turn left on Lincoln Highway. At intersection.)	.4
	<i>Matthew Simpson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church</i>	(left)	
	<i>Commissioners' Hall</i>	(right)	
	Lower Merion became a township of the first class in 1900. The present Commissioners' Hall was built in 1925.		
40	<i>Plant of the Autocar Company</i>	(right) ..	.4
	<i>Red Lion Hotel</i>	(left)—The Red Lion tavern was kept by John Taylor as early as 1815. In 1837 he sold the property to John Litzenberg, a grandson of Simon Litzenberg an early settler in Delaware County, John Litzenberg kept tavern here until 1854, when he deeded it to his son, Horatio Gates Litzenberg, who continued the tavern and general store until his death in 1880, after which it was run by the estate until 1885, when it passed into other hands. It was continued as a tavern until recent years.	
41	<i>Haverford College</i>	—(left), in Delaware County ..... (Turn right on Haverford Avenue, passing under P. R. R. at Haverford Station.)	.4
42	<i>Merion Cricket Club</i>	—(Turn left on Montgomery Avenue.) Merion Cricket Club (right), at intersection. Tablet to Alexander J. Cassatt at corner of grounds.... (Turn right on New Gulph Road).....	.3 .4
43	<i>Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer</i>	—at intersection of Penn Street..	.3
44	<i>Bryn Mawr College</i>	—(Turn left on Merion Avenue, which bears first to the right, then left.) Bryn Mawr College (right). Bryn	



Point	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
	Mawr College was founded by Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, of Burlington, N. J., who purchased 37 acres of land here for that purpose, and died in 1880, leaving a bequest of about \$800,000 for establishing a female college, to be under the care of Orthodox Friends. Dr. James E. Rhodes, of Germantown, was elected first president of the Board in 1884. The first buildings, Taylor Hall and Merion Hall were finished in 1885. The College has subsequently received other bequests and donations, notably a gift from John D. Rockefeller, after whom a hall has been named. Other halls are Radnor, Denbigh, Dalton and Pembroke. The College grounds now cover 50 acres		
		(Turn right on Montgomery Avenue)....	.5
		(Cross under P. & W. Ry., and pass Matson's Ford Road) .....	2.9

#### UPPER MERION TOWNSHIP

- No. 45 *Gulph Road*—On the left is an historic marker indicating the encampment in this vicinity during the Revolutionary War.... .2
- 46 *Gulph Grist Mill*—About 100 feet beyond this marker, remain the mere outlines of the early Gulph Grist Mill..... 100'
- 47 *Hanging Rock*—The Hanging Rock used to project farther over the road in former years, to the extent that it was deemed dangerous, and part of it was removed. In fact, it is stated by some, that Washington's engineers cut part of this rock away. It was proposed, comparatively recently, to straighten the road at this point in order to remove all dangers in increased traffic, and thus remove the entire rock. Through the objections of persons historically-minded, especially Mrs. Aubrey Anderson, the rock was saved and finally given to and

Point	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
		dedicated by the Historical Society of Valley Forge .....	.4
48	<i>McFarland Woolen Mills</i>	—In early years the McFarland Woolen Mills were a flour- ishing industry in the Gulph .....	.3
49	<i>Bird-in-Hand</i>	—Bird-in-Hand was so named from the sign on the tavern. It existed as early as 1686 under the proprietorship of John Roberts .....	.2
50	<i>Gulph Mills Golf Course</i>	—This was the home of the oft-mentioned tax collector of the Revolutionary period, John Hughes...	.3
51	<i>Gulph Road School</i>	—The main school build- ing in Upper Merion Township, occupied since 1930. It houses 750, including the entire Senior and Junior High School of the township .....	.4
52	<i>Cudgel Hill</i>	—This hill, upon which Valley Forge Nurseries are now placed, is still known as Cudgel Hill, especially by older residents. It was named, it is said, from the fact that the Irish who used to work in the lime quarries in the neighborhood would meet their Irish neighbors from the Gulph at the inn about 200 yards beyond this point, now known as Valley Inn, and after both groups had imbibed too freely, it is said that the Irish of the neighbor- hood would chase their neighbors from the Gulph, from the hills with cudgels.....	.9
53	<i>Buttonwood Lodge</i>	—It was in the house seen at the end of this lane of buttonwood trees, that Jonathan Roberts brought his young bride. The Roberts family was early and long a very prominent family in Upper Merion Township .....	.3
54	<i>Quarries</i>	—On the left lie the quarry holes of the quarries mentioned in connection with Cudgel Hill .....	.2
55	<i>Trenton Cut-Off</i>	—We pass under, nextly, Trenton Cut-Off, and cross over .....	.4

Point	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
56	<i>Chester Valley Railroad</i>	This railroad used to be quite active locally, but with the passing of Port Kennedy and other points out of industrial history, and the on-coming of other forms of transportation, this line finds little usage .....	.1
57	<i>King-of-Prussia</i>	— King-of-Prussia, formerly called Reeseville. King-of-Prussia was named by the innkeeper, John Elliot, in 1786. The upper story of the blacksmith shop used to be used as a community center. Sometime during the middle of the last century it was "front page news" when the floor of the shop broke down with the several hundred people on it. <i>The Postoffice</i> and the <i>King-of-Prussia Inn</i> are both of historic interest .....	.2
58	<i>Valley Forge Golf Course</i>	.....	.8
59	<i>Colonial Village</i>	—From the crown of this hill in the distance on the left may be seen Colonial Village, one of the most beautiful of the recent real estate developments in Upper Merion Township .....	.3
		Cross Roads, Gulph Road and County Line Road. Bear to the right .....	.2
60	<i>Croft Home</i>	—This is the home of former Senator Croft. During the Revolutionary War General Morgan had his headquarters here, and the place was used as a commissary .....	.2
		On the top of the hill turn left into Valley Forge Park, along the outline drive. The various markers may be assumed to explain themselves along this drive.	
61	<i>Ehrets Magnesia Plant</i>	—To the right across the fields at a point just beyond Maine Monument, may be seen Ehrets Magnesia Plant, the only industrial plant remaining after the last extension of the	

Point	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
	Valley Forge Park, in this immediate vicinity .....		.8
62	<i>National Memorial Arch</i> —The words of Brown are worth reading. Drive around the arch and continue to .....		.7
63	<i>Pennsylvania Monument.</i>		
64	<i>Wayne Monument</i> —A beautiful equestrian Monument .....		.4
65	<i>Von Steuben Monument</i> —The woods beyond this point mark the site of a Revolutionary hospital. Also from this point may be seen Knox's Headquarters .....		.2
66	<i>Marker of the Unknown Soldier</i> .....		.1
	Bear to the right at the road junction and follow road to Observatory along the inner line drive .....		.2
67	<i>Fort Washington</i> .....		.2
68	<i>Observatory</i> —On Mt. Joy; the larger portion of present day Upper Merion Township used to be known as Mt. Joy Manor, and was given to Letitia Penn by her father. Note Mt. Misery in the distance, where it is said William Penn and his party had lost their way, and Mt. Joy, where they again became certain of their location .....		1.0
69	<i>Dogwood Section.</i> .....		.8
70	<i>Fort Huntington</i> —A resemblance may be noted on the part of this field to the field of Pickett's famous charge at Gettysburg. ....		.5
71	<i>Washington Headquarters</i> .....		.9
	Follow along this road over the cross roads, along the stream drive.		
72	<i>Breast Works of the Dam</i> .....		.4
73	<i>Old Forge</i> —The original forge at Valley Forge was built in 1742 by Stephen Evans, Daniel Walker and Joseph Williams. The lower forge, built by Col. Dewees, bought by John Potts in 1757, was burned by the		



Point	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
	British in 1777.	The forge at Valley Forge operated until 1824. The exact location of this forge is in dispute, but it was from it that Valley Forge received its name	.4
74	<i>Covered Bridge</i>	(do not cross)	.5
75	<i>Knox Residence</i>	At road junction turn left towards Fort Washington, but this time do not take the road toward observatory.	.1
76	<i>Letitia Penn School</i>	—This building was used variously as a school house, as a hospital, and as a blacksmith shop in early days. In the present grove to the right was located the early Camp School, used until 1911 as a public school building, in Upper Merion Township	1.0
		Pass over cross roads and turn right at road junction toward	.7
77	<i>Star Redoubt</i>		.1
78	<i>Defenders Gate</i>		.1
79	<i>Valley Forge Memorial Chapel</i>	—At this point you will want to stop and see also the Waterman Monument, the one marked grave, the Washington Monument on the left, and beyond it on the right Huntington's Headquarters. If possible, listen to the chimes	.3
		Continue along present road.	
80	<i>Former Site of Port Kennedy</i>		.8
81	<i>Port Kennedy</i>		.1
82	<i>Port Kennedy School</i>	—The building in the front no longer in use. The building in the rear is a four-room elementary school.	.4
83	<i>Irwin's Road</i>	—The present buildings, a few hundred yards in this road, mark the site of Muhlenberg Headquarters.	.2
84	<i>Robert Morris Summer Home</i>	—The house to the left on the hill was Robert Morris' summer home. Also on the left, just beyond the sharp turn in the road, lies	.2

Point	Place Name	Description	Distance Miles
85	<i>Mancill Mill</i>	—This mill was a post of the famous “underground railroad” system of the Civil War period.	
86	<i>Abrams Coal Yard</i>	—On the top of this road to the left, lies the Abrams Coal Loading Station. This, at one time, was said to be one of the largest coal yards of the country. However, do not turn left. Continue on the road to the right . . . . .	.6
		Turn to the right on a small road through the woods . . . . .	.2
		Meet a macadam road again . . . . .	.7
		Swedesford Road or DeKalb Pike . . . . .	1.0
87	<i>Stewart Fund Hall</i>	—On the right the dwelling place is owned by the Stewart Fund Association, as well as the building known as the Union School. The forerunner of this school dates back to at least 1740, possibly to 1725. The school itself, was definitely established by the will of William Stewart in 1810. It was leased for public school purposes as early as 1838. It was abandoned for public school purposes in 1930. It continues today as a polling place, a community Sunday School building, and a general community hall. The proceeds of the Stewart Fund are used to maintain the building and to assist special students in higher education. Follow Swedesford Road towards Bridgeport.	
88	<i>Jonathan Roberts Cemetery</i>	. . . . .	.8
89	<i>Holstein School</i>	—This building was privately constructed, but used as a public school building from 1814 to 1853. It was abandoned when Bridgeport became a Borough. Upon abandonment the building reverted to the Holstein Estate . . . . .	.7
90	<i>Crooked Lane</i>	. . . . .	.4
91	<i>DeKalb Street School</i>	—(Bridgeport). This school was built by Upper Merion Township in 1848, before Bridgeport was incorporated as a borough . . . . .	.5



AUGUSTUS LUTHERAN CHURCH, TRAPPE, 1743

Sunday, September 9

## Religious Commemorations

---

### Religious Influences in 1784

The 150th anniversary of the founding of Montgomery County has been brought to the attention of all the churches with the suggestion that each church, in whatever manner commends itself to it, take notice of the significance of the event some time on Sunday, September 9, or any other Sunday in September.

It is meet and proper that such an occasion should be celebrated with special services, particularly in those churches and meeting houses which survive from the time of the county's birth year, 1784. At that early time the church was without a rival as a radiating center of social influence. From this source the religious, educational, political and civil worlds drew their best strength.

The erection of Montgomery as a county was not merely the circumscription of a parcel of ground—it was the segmentation of a body of human society already existing. The people, not the “rocks and rills,” make a nation. The human stuff out of which our body politic was eventually formed was supplied by the Swede, Dutch, English, Welsh, Scotch Irish and German, all chiefly characterized by their piety and patriotism.

Bean in his History of Montgomery County, says: “It cannot be denied that our average social, political and religious institutions have been mainly derived from Bible truths.”

Edward Matthews, in his History of the Montgomery Baptist Church, the only Baptist congregation in existence when the county was founded, thus indicates the



debt we are under as a community to the pious inhabitants of that day: "It was fortunate for those who came after them that these first Welsh settlers were mainly a moral and religious people. In this respect they were similar to the founders of churches of other denominations and other races—English, Scotch Irish, Hollanders and Germans—who settled Pennsylvania. They were not satisfied with merely the acquisition of land and property and the rude plenty of a new country. They might have been content merely with material prosperity. Instead they aimed at something higher and better—the mental, moral and spiritual culture of themselves and their posterity."

The description the historian William J. Buck gives of the county in 1784 indicates an immobile population in which the church must in that time be esteemed as *the* center of community life. "In 1784 Montgomery County comprised twenty-eight townships, with a population of 20,000 inhabitants. The first assessment, 1785, returned 4360 taxables, 80 bound servants, 108 negro slaves. Though a century had elapsed since the first settlement, there was not a turnpike, no postoffice, no newspaper, no poor house, no canal, no academy, or even a secondary school in the county. No bridge had been erected over the Schuylkill or any of our larger streams, but instead they had to be crossed either at fords or ferries. Not a town within its entire area contained thirty-five houses. One public library alone, at Hatboro, founded 1755. Only two stage lines (Bethlehem to Philadelphia and Reading to Philadelphia), making one trip weekly." From this picture we can readily see that the people would depend upon their churches for the nurturing of their hearts and minds and the satisfying of their social instincts.

What vitality characterized the religious life of our county's forebears! Of the churches, congregations and parishes ministering to the needs of a population of 20,000 in 1784 so many as forty-three have survived the vicissitudes of 150 years, averaging a church to less than

each 500 persons. Three original church buildings still stand: Merion Friends Meeting House, 1695, at Cynwyd; Norriton Presbyterian Church, 1698, at Fairview Village, and Augustus Lutheran Church, 1743, at Trappe, besides several others altered in appearance by additions: the Friends meeting houses at Abington and Plymouth, and Christ Church (Old Swedes), Upper Merion Township. Though the present building of the New Hanover Lutheran Church is the fourth on the site, it is older than the county, having been erected in 1767. Perhaps there are more in this classification.

## The Society of Friends

### MERION, 1682

In 1682 the ship Lyon landed a group of Welsh Friends, who settled in Lower Merion. These Friends founded the Merion Meeting, naming it after Merionethshire, in their native Wales. Their log meeting house was displaced in 1695 by the stone structure, which is still in regular use. Here William Penn and other worthy leaders of the Quaker folk worshipped.

*Special services, September 16,  
11 A. M. and 3 P. M.*

### ABINGTON, 1683

This meeting had its beginning in the home of Richard Waln, in Cheltenham, 1683. A deed records a grant to the meeting of 120 acres in Abington for the erection of a meeting house and school. By 1700 the building was completed. It is supposed that the present much larger building embraces parts of the original building in its structure.

Benjamin Lay, an attendant at this meeting, in 1737 published a pamphlet against slavery. About half a century earlier the German Friends under Pastorius had enunciated the first public protest against this iniquity. So strongly did the Friends feel upon this sub-

ject of slavery that when the agitation for the abolition of slavery culminated in the Civil War, some of them were moved to hold in abeyance the older testimony of their Society against war and joined in the conflict on freedom's side. The records show that their brethren found it in their hearts to forgive them for their lapse.

*This Meeting will hold county memorial exercises after the 11 A. M. meeting, on September 9.*

#### GWYNEDD, 1700

The minute book of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, commencing in 1714, states that the place was settled and known as Gwynedd Township by the beginning of 1699. A log meeting house was erected in 1700, and a stone one in 1712, which latter was replaced by the present building in 1823. William Penn, with his daughter Letitia and a servant, came out from Philadelphia on horseback to visit the settlement and on that occasion preached in the meeting house.

*This meeting house will be open all day on September 9. Regular meeting at 10 A. M.; special program, 3.30 P. M.*

#### HORSHAM, 1716

Hannah Carpenter was the first benefactress of this meeting. She conveyed fifty acres for the use of the Friends. The original building of logs, 1724, gave way to one of stone in 1803. About 1750 a school house was built alongside the meeting house, and the school had a continuous life until 1922. How numerous a population the influence of this meeting reached is attested by the 2000 graves that fill its cemetery.

#### PLYMOUTH, prior to 1700

The early settlers here were English; hence the name Plymouth. They arrived in 1686, but shortly gave place to Welsh settlers moving over from Merion. Early Friends meetings were regularly held in the home of

David Meredith, who divided his dwelling into family living quarters and meeting house. The first separate meeting house was erected about 1710, and stands today as a section of the present building. As in the case of other groups of Friends and most of the other denominational congregations, a school was set up on the grounds.

*The county anniversary will be observed by keeping the meeting house open all day on September 9. Regular First Day meeting at 10 A. M., and a historical program at 3 P. M.*

## Presbyterian

### NORRITON—PROVIDENCE, 1698, 1730

The congregational history of Norriton and Lower Providence Presbyterian Church runs back into the mists of the seventeenth century. It grew out of the settlement of Dutch Calvinists in Norrington. What Presbyterian minister first proclaimed the Gospel within the bounds of the county we do not know. Francis Ma-Kemie, in a letter dated July 28, 1685, makes mention that one Mr. W. Wardrope, a Presbyterian minister, removed to Pennsylvania to preach. Tradition has it that the place was Norriton. David Evans was preaching at Norriton in 1705 without license, according to the minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. In 1714 the Rev. Malachi Jones became the first regular pastor of Norriton.

Congregational history seems to have developed in this order: first a religious group, then a temporary place of meeting such as a house or barn, and beside this, a burial place; next a log church building, usually in the plot where they were wont to lay away their dead, this to be displaced by a permanent structure, usually of stone, the deed to the property being obtained many years later.

In this sacred place distinguished men have worship-





NORRITON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1698



CHRIST (SWEDES') CHURCH, UPPER MERION, 1760

ped. When Washington was at the Wentz house in Worcester, his sick soldiers were sheltered in the old church and he visited them there. Benjamin Franklin on several of his visits to David Rittenhouse's home, adjoining the churchyard, worshipped in the old meeting house. Here the Porters worshipped and held rule as elders. The Porter family has given to the state and nation soldiers, statesmen, judges and governors.

In 1730 the congregation built another meeting house in the new township of Providence, doubtless for convenience's sake. The curious arrangement which was followed appointed services in Norriton during the winter season and in Providence during the summer.

The report of the Rev. William M. Tennent, D. D., made in 1785 to Presbytery, gives us the information that there were only thirty-five members in the Norriton-Providence Church and that the numbers had varied but little in the past few years. Nevertheless, in spite of the smallness of the communicant membership, there are marked graves in the two cemeteries of twenty-eight men who served as soldiers during the Revolutionary War—fifteen officers and thirteen privates. The pastor served as chaplain. In these cemeteries lie the very first American ancestors of Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln—on her maternal side, Robert Porter, born 1698; on her paternal side, Robert Todd, born 1697.

*A Montgomery County sesqui-centennial Service will be held on September 9, at 3 P. M., in the Norriton Church, the original building of 1698, on Germantown pike, below Fairview Village.*

#### ABINGTON, 1714

This old church was organized, according to its well kept and preserved records, by the Rev. Malachi Jones and sixty-five persons with Welsh and Dutch names. The church has been blessed with long pastorates, the first five pastors serving 148 years and each one dying in the pastorate at Abington.

Dr. Murphy, in his History of the Presbytery of the Log College, remarks that among the many things which conspire to give Abington its pre-eminence are that it has measured out such a great age, now, in 1934, 220 years; "that it has had as its pastors and children so many eminent men and women; that it has passed through all these generations in one continued course of steady progress and beneficence; that it has never had its usefulness crippled by humiliating scenes of strife; that so many ministers and missionaries have sprung from its bosom; that it has spread out into so many other churches, while its own strength remains unimpaired; and that after all these long years it has as fair a prospect of usefulness as in any of its previous generations. Many other churches can rejoice in some of these elements of prosperity, but where shall we find another which possesses them all!"

*On September 22, in connection with its own 220th anniversary, this church will observe the sesqui-centennial of Montgomery County.*

## Protestant Episcopal

ST. JAMES', PERKIOMEN (Evansburg), about 1700

No one knows with any certainty just when this parish was founded, though we may roughly date its birth at 1700. About the year 1706 the Rev. Evan Evans, of Christ Church, Philadelphia, brought from England a book for St. James' in which the records of the vestry might be kept. This, of course, shows that the English ecclesiastical authorities were aware that a group of worshipping Christians was to be found at Evansburg, and in need of a pastor's care. In 1721 a stone church was erected on Germantown pike, Evansburg. When, in 1843, a larger stone church (the present one) was built, across the road from the old one, the old building was torn down, its stones incorporated in the

new building, and its cornerstone placed where it may still be seen, in the front wall.

For years prior to the Revolution the parish was under the care of the Rev. William Currie, as were also St. David's, Radnor, and St. Peter's, in the Great Valley. The turmoil of the Revolution brought a demand that the prayers for the King be omitted, a demand that Mr. Currie would not grant, with the result that the life of the parish was rather chaotic for fifteen years or so; the people turned to their pastor for baptism, marriage and burial, but there was only irregular provision for public worship.

In 1784 Dr. Robert Shannon, one of the five commissioners who supervised the erection of the county's first court house and prison, represented St. James' Church at a meeting in Philadelphia which was instrumental in setting the Episcopal church upon a firm basis, independent of the English ecclesiastical authorities.

This parish until 1815, with St. Thomas', Whitemarsh, included the whole of Montgomery County. In 1815 St. John's, Norristown, came into existence as the third Episcopal parish in the county.

*Montgomery County sesqui-centennial service Sunday afternoon, September 16, at 3 o'clock.*

#### ST. THOMAS', WHITEMARSH, about 1700

The history of this parish is in many respects parallel to that of St. James', Perkiomen. Like its neighbor, it was cared for by the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, a society which nurtured so many colonial churches. Also, like St. James', this parish had a rector at the time of the Revolution who refused to cease praying for the King. St. Thomas', however, differed from its sister parish in that the turmoil of the Revolution did more than make services irregular: the church building, at Bethlehem pike and Church road, was itself so damaged that 150 years ago it was almost



a ruin. In 1785 order was restored, and the following year the Rev. Joseph Pilmore became the rector. Somewhat later the Rev. Slaton Clay, rector of St. James', added this parish to the three he was already shepherding, namely St. David's, Radnor; St. Peter's, in the Great Valley, and St. James'. Incidentally he also cared for a time for Old Swedes', Upper Merion.

*Montgomery County sesqui-centennial service, Sunday afternoon, September 30.*

#### CHRIST CHURCH (Old Swedes') Upper Merion, 1760

The Swedish people who had been living at the mouth of the Schuylkill, founding Gloria Dei Church and St. James', Kingsessing, within the limits of the present city of Philadelphia, moved farther up the river to Upper Merion and established Christ Church (Old Swedes), in 1760. The services in all three churches were those of the Swedish Lutheran church. As the state church of Sweden failed to maintain the pastoral succession when the people of these churches wanted services in the English language, ministers of the Anglican church were accepted as pastors.

*This church will hold a Montgomery County anniversary service at 4 P. M. on September 23.*

### Mennonites

#### SKIPPACK, 1725

The second church of the Mennonites in America was built in Skippack Township in 1725, the first having been that in Germantown. The first ministers of the Skippack Church were Jacob Godshall, Martin Kolb, Henrich Kolb, Dielman Kolb and Michael Ziegler. They preached alternately in different churches, which method is still in vogue today. Jacob Godshall was the first acting bishop, and Skippack was the seat of the conference until 1833.

*Montgomery County historical service on September 16, at 10.30 A. M.*

## OTHER OLD CONGREGATIONS

As the early Mennonite congregations kept few records, little information is extant as to the organization of the older congregations. John D. Souder, of Telford, Mennonite historian, supplies the following:

Methacton Church, Worcester Township, occupies a site the original part of which was deeded to the congregation in 1739. At the time of the Revolution the church building was used as a military hospital. There are now only twelve communicant members. A historical service will be held on September 9 at 10.30 A. M.

Towamencin Church, Sumneytown pike and Forty-foot road, is mentioned in road records of 1735. The present church, the fourth on the site, was built in 1925.

Providence Church, near Yerkes, was founded before 1743.

Plain Church, North Main Street, Lansdale, received title to its site in 1769.

Salford Church, founded about 1738, occupies its third building.

Franconia Church originated in 1763. The congregation now numbers 700.

*Montgomery County's 150th anniversary will be recognized at a historical meeting to be held in the Souderton Mennonite Church on Saturday, October 6.*

*Attention will also be given to the anniversary at the Kolb-Kulp-Culp reunion, to be held Sunday, September 9, in East Greenville. Early members of the family were identified with the organization of the first Mennonite congregations.*

## Baptist

### MONTGOMERY, 1719

Sixty-five years before Montgomery County was organized a small body of worshippers gathered for serv-

ices at what is now Montgomeryville. Such was the beginning of the Montgomery Baptist Church, the oldest Baptist congregation in Montgomery county. June 20, 1719, was the date of organization. The morning was spent in fasting and prayer, with a sermon by Abel Morgan, minister of Pennepek and Philadelphia congregations. The new church became identified with the Philadelphia Baptist Association in September, 1719.

The church originally consisted of ten members: John Evans, Sarah Evans, John James, Elizabeth James, William James, Thomas James, Josiah James, James Lewis, David Williams and James Davis. Nearly all of them came from Wales. The first regular pastor was Benjamin Griffith, called in 1725. Previous to this time the Rev. Abel Morgan and the Rev. Elisha Thomas, of Welsh Tract, Delaware, had supplied the pulpit. Mr. Griffith served the church until his death, forty-three years after he assumed charge.

The first meeting house was a small log building, heated by a rough stone fireplace, its pulpit and seats constructed of oak slabs. Later another building was erected, a great improvement over the first structure. This gave way to a third building, the walls of which still stand in the present church.

*A service observing the 150th anniversary  
of the founding of Montgomery County  
will be held on Sunday, September 9.*

## Lutheran

The Lutheran Church contributed material influence in the development of the territory of Montgomery County and its institutions, in the education of its citizens and the cultivation of their moral and spiritual standards long before the county was incorporated. In 1784 eleven Lutheran congregations were scattered over the county. Today there are thirty-three.

### FALCKNER SWAMP, 1700

The earliest traces of this congregation, in New Han-

over Township, go back to 1700. Organization was perfected by Daniel Falckner. It is the oldest Lutheran congregation of German origin in America. Under the ministry of the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, beginning in 1743, a school house was built, and a new church was erected. The church built in 1767 is a model of masonry and, with certain improvements and alterations, is still used by the congregation. The Rev. J. J. Kline, D. D., has been pastor since 1886.

*Special services will be held for the County's  
150th anniversary.*

#### AUGUSTUS, TRAPPE, 1730

The congregation organized at Trappe in 1730, built its famous old church building in 1743, when the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg was pastor, he having held his first service the preceding year. The church building of 1743 is today the oldest original Lutheran church in the United States. It is occasionally used for special services, and is visited annually by thousands. Among many others Augustus congregation gave these men for public service: General Peter Muhlenberg, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, first president judge of Montgomery County and first speaker of the National House of Representatives under the constitution; General Francis Swaine, an early sheriff of the county, and Francis R. Shunk, twice elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

The congregation maintained parochial schools for the community for 103 years, renting its third and last building to the School Board for the first public school in the district, in 1846.

*There will be a special service for the  
County's 150th anniversary on Sunday,  
September 9, at 3 P. M.*

#### LITTLE ZION, 1730

This was the first religious organization in Franconia Township, being founded in 1730. The first log church was erected the same year. A church built in 1792 was



subsequently enlarged and is in use today. It is situated southwest of Telford.

#### OLD GOSHENHOPPEN, 1732

The deed to the land on which this church stands, near Salford station, is signed by the three Penn brothers, John, Thomas and Richard. The congregation was organized in 1732, and the first church built in 1744. The church now in use jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations is an enlargement of an edifice erected in 1859. A wooden building at the rear of the church was at one time used for school purposes, and it is believed services were held in it before the first church was built.

#### ST. PAUL'S, UPPER HANOVER, 1736

The church, situated in Upper Hanover Township, near the borough of Red Hill, is popularly known as the "Six-Cornered Church," because of the contour of a former church building. The first baptismal record is dated 1736. The congregation first worshipped in a building on ground donated jointly to the Lutheran, Reformed and Mennonite settlers. The Lutherans sold their interest and removed to the present site, where the first log church was built in 1750. A parochial school was also maintained. In 1803 the "Six-Cornered Church" was erected.

#### ST. PETER'S, BARREN HILL, 1752

The Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg organized St. Peter's congregation in 1752. A school house was built in 1758, which served as a place of worship until the first church was reared, in 1761. At different times in the Revolution both the British and the American troops occupied the church, the former stabling their horses in it. The second church, built in 1849, was destroyed by fire in 1899. The old school house is now the parsonage.

#### UPPER DUBLIN, 1753

Upper Dublin Church, near Ambler, was organized in

1753 by the Rev. John Frederick Handschuh, of St. Michael's Church, Germantown. The following year a log church was built, which was popularly known as Puff's Church, Valentine Puff having been an influential member. From 1810 until 1852 the congregation was dormant and the church building fell into ruins. Following reorganization the original part of the present church was built in 1858.

*The 150th anniversary of the County will be commemorated on Sunday evening, September 16.*

#### EMMANUEL, POTTSTOWN, 1765

Lutheranism was established in Pottstown in 1765, but there was no pastor until 1772, when the Rev. J. L. Voigt served the congregation, in connection with New Hanover. The present church was erected in 1872. This is today the largest Lutheran congregation in the county, having 1600 confirmed members, with 1568 enrolled in the Sunday School.

*A special service for the 150th anniversary of the County will be held in Emmanuel Church.*

#### ST. PAUL'S, ARDMORE, 1765

A site was acquired in 1765 for a Lutheran church in Lower Merion—now St. Paul's Church, Ardmore. The congregation now occupies its fourth building.

*There will be a special sesqui-centennial service some time in September.*

#### ST. JOHN'S, CENTER SQUARE, 1768

The Rev. John Frederick Schmidt, of St. Michael's Church, Germantown, organized the church at Center Square in 1768, the first building being erected in 1771. The present building is just 100 years old. This was one of the churches converted into military hospitals after the battle of Germantown.

*Special services for the County's 150th anniversary will be held on Sunday, September 9.*

## ST. PETER'S, NORTH WALES, 1776

Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshipped together in what was known as the "Yellow Church," in Gwynedd Township, below North Wales, from 1776 until 1868, when the present church in North Wales was built.

## Reformed

German Reformed people appeared in the county as early as 1720. Their leading clergymen were George Michael Weiss, John Philip Boehm and Michael Schlatter. Intermingled with these German Calvinists were a few French (Huguenots) of like faith. The prominent name of Bertollette is a reminder of this association. By some the Reformed people were referred to as German Presbyterians.

"One thing in our history stands to the credit of both Lutheran and Reformed in the Colonial age, reaching down even to the present to some extent—that they fraternized in building houses of worship which for more than a century, in some cases, have been occupied jointly and alternately by both denominations. That is amity in dissent."—Bean in his History of Montgomery County, 1884.

## NEW HANOVER, 1720

The Rev. John Philip Boehm, a schoolmaster from Germany and then a layman, organized the New Hanover Church in 1720. For five years the people communed with the Presbyterians of Philadelphia. On October 15, 1725, after Boehm had been ordained, the first communion of the Reformed Church in the United States was held by this congregation. In the autumn of 1925 the Reformed Church in the United States celebrated its 200th anniversary here.

*A sesqui-centennial service will be held on  
October 14, at 2 P. M.*

## NEW GOSHENHOPPEN, ABOUT 1727

Old and New Goshenhoppen are sections of the Perkiomen Valley. The southern part, being nearer to Philadelphia, came into prominence earlier than the northern part; hence the designations Old and New. The Reformed Church of New Goshenhoppen stands about a mile west of East Greenville, close to the banks of the Perkiomen. There was a Reformed congregation here as early as 1727. On October 12 of that year holy communion was administered by the Rev. George Michael Weiss. The first church register at New Goshenhoppen is the oldest "congregational record" still in existence of the Reformed Church in the United States. The first entry was made in 1731. On October 9, 1927, the congregation observed the 200th anniversary of the celebration of the first communion, when Governor John S. Fisher, a direct descendant of Herman Fisher, one of the original members, spoke. At the same time the church, which had just been renovated, was rededicated, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rev. Calvin M. De Long, D. D., as pastor, was celebrated. The congregation's present membership is 1200.

## WENTZ'S, 1727

Wentz's Reformed Church has occupied its present site, on Skippack pike, north of Center Point, in Worcester Township, since 1762. It is in some sense a successor of the early Skippack Reformed Church of 1727, which disintegrated after a time.

## BOEHM'S, 1740

This church, on Penllyn pike at Blue Bell, takes its name from its founder, the Rev. John Philip Boehm, noted leader of the Reformed people in colonial times, whose home was nearby. Boehm himself aided in constructing the first church building, in 1740. He was buried within the walls of the church. When the American army was encamped in the neighborhood, in 1777, the church was occupied as a hospital.



## OLD GOSHENHOPPEN, 1732

Reformed and Lutheran congregations jointly occupy the Old Goshenhoppen Church, near Salford Station. The first church was erected in 1744 and it was displaced by a second in 1858-1859. The old cornerstone yielded a pint bottle of what had been wine and two coins dated 1652 and 1695, the first a pine-tree shilling of Massachusetts and the second an English shilling bearing the head of William III. All three were placed in the cornerstone of the new building.

## ST. LUKE'S, TRAPPE, 1742

This church, early known as Providence Reformed Church, had its formal beginning in a communion conducted by the Rev. Michael Schlatter and attended by nineteen persons, November 5, 1742. For several years the congregation worshipped in Augustus Lutheran Church, but in 1755 a log church was built nearby. The Rev. John Philip Boehm was the first regular pastor. The treasurers of this church from 1820 to 1830 addressed their report to the "Presbyterian Congregation at Trap." The Reformed Church was referred to by some as the German Presbyterian Church. Two of its pastors were presidents of Ursinus College, the Rev. John H. A. Bomberger, D. D., and the Rev. Henry T. Spangler, D. D. The church still possesses its ancient pewter communion set, its German Bible more than a century old and its old parchment covered record book, 1755 to 1833.

*Sesqui-centennial services, Sunday, September 9.*

## INDIAN CREEK, ABOUT 1746

From the Rev. Michael Schlatter's records we learn that he visited Indian Field, along Indian Creek, in Franconia Township, in 1746 and preached in a new wooden building. The work had already been inaugurated under the inspiration of Peter Gerhart, a French Hugue-

not. A log church was built in 1755. It was roughly constructed, floorless and unheated. The fourth pastor, the Rev. John Faber, was shepherding this flock at the time the county was founded. Three years later, 1787, he transferred to New Goshenhoppen, where he died in the pulpit.

#### ZION, POTTSTOWN, ABOUT 1750

This church was an outgrowth of the New Hanover Church, five miles distant, between 1747 and 1760. John Potts, in laying out the town in 1753, donated to the Germans a lot of ground expressly for a church and burial ground. In 1796 the Lutherans united with the Reformed people in erecting a commodious brick edifice, which is still standing and known as the Union or Zion Church. The fathers worshipped even in this larger building without heat until 1812, when Samuel Potts' widow furnished the church with a ten-plate wood-burning stove. Zion Church is the oldest house of worship in Pottstown.

### Brethren

#### INDIAN CREEK, 1724

On Christmas Day, 1723, Baptist immigrants from Germany and Holland (1719) baptized six persons in the Wissahickon, and a new denomination had its commencement in America. They are sometimes denominated German Baptists, but they prefer to call themselves the Brethren Church. Colloquially they are known as Dunkers, from the German verb, "dunk," to dip, the term having originated from their mode of baptism.

The next year, 1724, the church was extended in Berks County (the oldest original Brethren meeting house, 1777, is still standing at Pricetown) and into Montgomery County at Indian Creek, Lower Salford Township. The first minister at Indian Creek was the Rev. Jacob Price (Preis). This family has throughout

succeeding generations furnished the community with teachers and preachers. More than seventeen ministers of the name of Price springing from this original stock have served the Brethren Church. The fourth meeting house of Indian Creek congregation stands at Vernfield, on Sumneytown pike.

*Montgomery County sesqui-centennial services will be held in this church on Sunday, September 16, at 2.30 P. M., Dr. H. K. Ober, of Elizabethtown, being the speaker, and at Klein's Meeting House, Franconia Township, on Sunday, September 9, at 2.30 P. M., when the Rev. G. N. Falkenstein, of Philadelphia, a historian of the Brethren, will speak.*

## Schwenkfelders

The main body of the Schwenkfelders came to Colonial Pennsylvania from Silesia, last from Saxony, Germany, in 1734. The Society of the Schwenkfelders was organized in 1782. At the time of the founding of Montgomery County, in 1784, there were three groups of Schwenkfelders worshipping in homes: (1) Chestnut Hill-Flourtown; (2) Worcester-Towamencin-Salford; (3) Goshenhoppen, the so-called Upper District. Their ministers were Christopher Schultz, of Hereford (1718-1789), and Christopher Hoffman (1728-1804).

Prior to 1784 the Schwenkfelders had completed their famous Pennsylvania manuscripts, published a hymnal, 1762; a catechism, 1763; a history of their people, the "Erlaeuterung," 1771, and had established and endowed a school system in 1764.

Some of the prominent Schwenkfelders and their contributions to culture and welfare in Montgomery County and the State are: Dr. Abraham Wagner, of Worcester, who bequeathed half his estate for the relief of the poor and for the distribution of good literature and the other half as a fund for the Pennsylvania Hospital; Assembly-

man Abraham Schultz, of Upper Hanover, who died in 1822; David Schultz, of Upper Hanover, famous scrivener and diarist, who died in 1796; Anthony Seipt, president and builder of the Perkiomen Railroad; Governors John F. Hartranft and Martin G. Brumbaugh, Judge Christopher Heydrick, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Dr. Chester David Hartranft, noted theologian of Hartford Theological Seminary; Dr. James M. Anders, famous physician of Philadelphia.

During 1934 the Schwenkfelders are observing the bi-centennial of the arrival of the immigrant Schwenkfelders on the ship St. Andrew in the port of Philadelphia, September 22, 1734. The 200th annual Memorial Day services will be held in Towamencin Schwenkfelder Church, September 24, 1934. During the spring of 1934 the graves of 119 immigrants were suitably marked and nine monuments erected in cemeteries.

The Schwenkfelders will take note of the founding of the county at the several bi-centennial services.

## Methodist Episcopal

### BETHEL, 1770

About 1770 a little stone chapel was erected on Skip-pack road, one mile west of the present Belfry Station, in Worcester Township. The moving spirit in this enterprise was Hance Supplee. British evangelists preaching in Philadelphia were invited to come out to this sparsely settled district and hold divine services in the new chapel. And so Methodism was planted in the county four years after it was planted in America and only thirty years after its birth in Great Britain.

Some of the first Methodists of the nation sleep in the Bethel graveyard alongside of heroes of the Revolution. The church is held in veneration as one of the landmarks of American Methodism.

This congregation will celebrate its 164th anniversary, in conjunction with the 150th anniversary of the formal



organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America and also the 150th anniversary of the founding of Montgomery County, from Sunday, October 21, to Sunday, October 28. The first Sunday will be Homecoming Day. Thursday, October 25, at 8 P. M., Bishop E. G. Richardson, of the Philadelphia area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will speak.

## Catholic

Although Catholics were few in number in the community in 1784, there are early traces of the influence of this church in the upper part of the county. The Rev. Theodore Schneider, a Jesuit missionary, ministered to the scattered German Catholics all through Eastern Pennsylvania for many years, being stationed at Bally, in Berks County, a few miles west of Pennsburg. Here he built a church in 1743, which building is incorporated in the present large edifice of the Church of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The town of Bally received its name from the Rev. Augustus Bally, rector of the church for forty-four years.

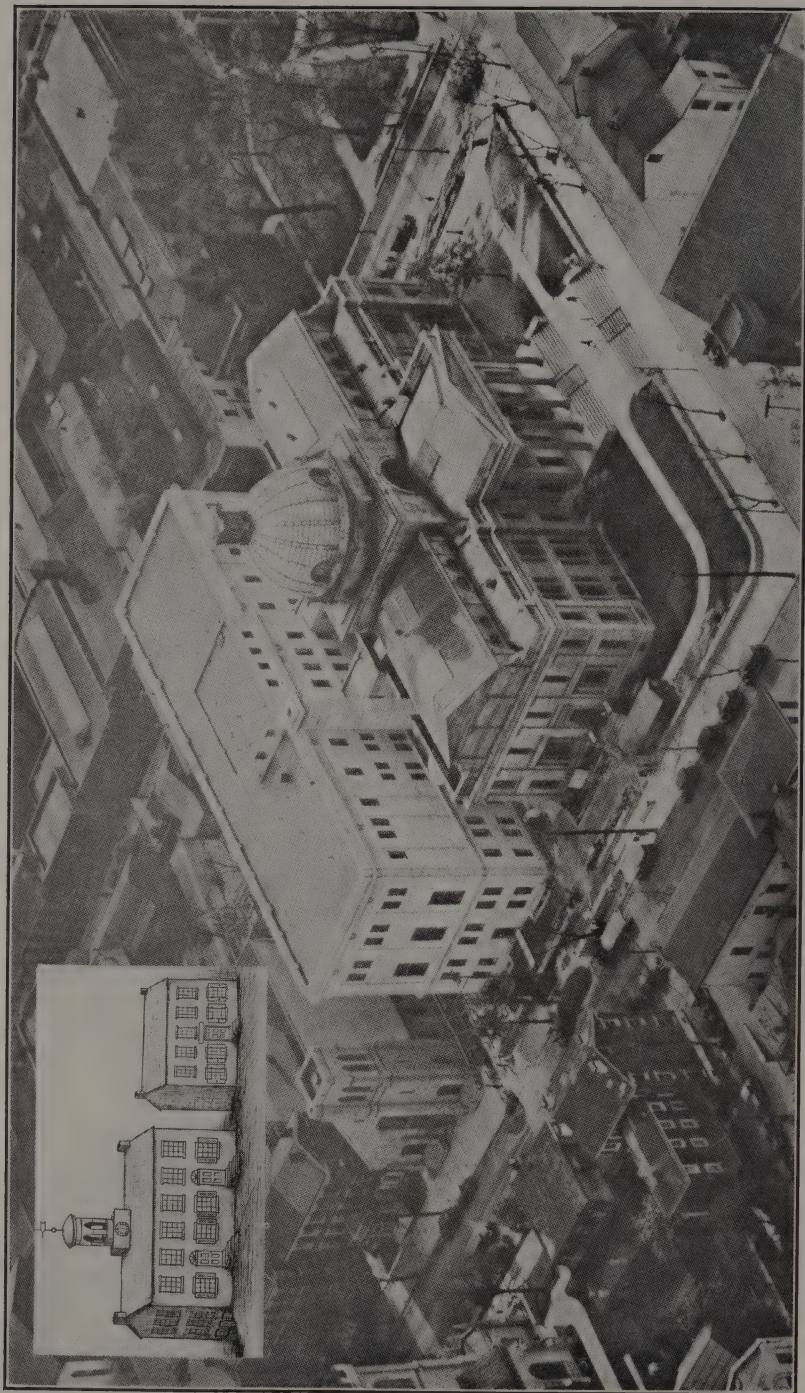
*Let us now praise famous men and our fathers who  
begat us. \* \* \**

*Leaders of the people by their counsels and by their  
knowledge of learning meet for the people, wise  
and eloquent in their instruction. \* \* \**

*Their bodies are buried in peace; but their name  
liveth for evermore.*

*The people will tell of their wisdom, and the congrega-  
tion will show forth their praise.*

—Ecclesiasticus XLIV



COURT HOUSE OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY

The inset is a drawing of the first Court House made from the description of Joseph Fornance and a small sketch in the Recorder of Deeds office.

# Montgomery County Chronology

---

1784, September 10—The Pennsylvania Assembly passed an act incorporating Montgomery County, the fifteenth county in the State.

September 10—The Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania appointed Colonel Thomas Craig, of Northampton County, prothonotary of Montgomery County.

September 11—The Supreme Executive Council appointed Colonel Craig clerk of the courts of Montgomery County.

September 15—The Assembly elected Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Trappe, recorder of deeds and register of wills of Montgomery County.

October 12—The first election took place in the new county at the Jeffersonville Inn, there being but one polling place. The officers chosen were: Members of Assembly, Robert Loller, George Smith, Benjamin Rittenhouse and John Richards; member of the Supreme Executive Council, Daniel Hiester; sheriff, Zebulon Potts and Francis Swaine; coroner, Conrad Boyer and Moses DeHaven; county commissioners, Christian Schied, Frederick Conrad and John Mann. Of the two men named for sheriff and coroner, in accordance with the law of that time, the Supreme Executive Council appointed Zebulon Potts sheriff and Conrad Boyer coroner.

October 19—The county government began to function when Recorder of Deeds Frederick A. Muhlenberg recorded a deed and two mortgages.

November 20—Henry Pawling, Jr., Jonathan Roberts, George Smith, Robert Shannon and Henry Conrad, commissioners appointed to supervise the



erection of the "county buildings," met at the Jeffersonville Inn and arranged to build the court house and prison in Norristown.

December 1—The first session of court was held in Trappe, this having been the Orphans' Court, with Frederick A. Muhlenberg, president judge; John Richards, James Morris and Henry Scheetz, justices of the peace, on the bench.

December 28—The first session of the Court of Common Pleas was held "at the house of John Shannon, in Norriton Township."

1785—The court house, situated at the southeast corner of Swede and Penn streets, Norristown, in what is now the public square, was completed to such an extent that court could be held there and also the election.

1790—The construction of the court house and prison was completed, at a cost of \$21,000. The prison was at the southeast corner of Swede and Airy streets, Norristown.

1791—A building for the county offices was erected alongside the court house.

1792—Work on the first canal in the United States was begun at Norristown, on the north banks of the Schuylkill, to connect the Schuylkill with the Delaware at Philadelphia. Though many thousands of dollars were spent on the project, it was never completed.

Work was begun on the first macadamized turnpike road in the state—the Lancaster pike, extending across Lower Merion Township.

1793—The first post office in the county was opened—in Pottstown.

1794—The Norristown Library was established. It is still in existence.

1799—The stone bridge carrying the Reading road over Perkiomen Creek was built, part of the cost being



defrayed by a lottery. The original bridge still stands, though it was widened in recent years.

The first newspaper was published in the county—The Norristown Gazette. The following year the name was changed to Norristown Herald. It survives as the Norristown Times Herald.

1804—Norristown Academy was chartered, the first academy in the county.

1807—The county almshouse was built.

1810—The first bridges over the Schuylkill were built—at Pawling's Ford and Flat Rock.

1812—Norristown was incorporated as a borough—the first borough in the county.

1814—The militia of the county was in service for several months along the Delaware below Chester because of the British invasion incidental to the War of 1812.

The Montgomery County Bank, Norristown, was chartered, it being the county's first bank.

1815-1826—The Schuylkill Canal was built.

1820, March 26—Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress throughout its existence, died at his home, near the present Bryn Mawr.

1832—Haverford College was founded.

1833—A county temperance society was organized, soon following the formation of the first local temperance society, in Abington Township.

1834—The Columbia Railroad, from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, was built through Lower Merion Township.

1835, August 15—The Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad was opened to Norristown.

1837—St. Patrick's Church was built in Norristown—the first Catholic church in the county.

1844, July—All the military companies of the county were in service to subdue the religious riots in Philadelphia.

1846—The Jeffersonville Agricultural Society was organ-

ized, and later, under the name of Montgomery County Agricultural Society, held fairs for many years at Jeffersonville, Penn Square, Springtown and Ambler.

1847—The first water company was organized—that in Norristown.

1850-1855—A new court house and prison were built on the sites now occupied.

1851—Pennsylvania Female College, Collegeville, was founded by Dr. J. W. Sunderland, it being a pioneer in the movement to afford higher education to women. It was maintained until 1880.

1852—A gas company was organized in Norristown—the first in the county.

1854—The first telegraph line was built in the county, connecting Norristown with Philadelphia.

Dr. Ephraim L. Acker, of Norristown, was appointed as the first county superintendent of public schools.

July 17—A train carrying a church excursion from Philadelphia was derailed on the new North Penn Railroad, below Fort Washington, sixty persons being killed and a hundred injured. This was the worst railroad disaster in America up to that time.

1861, April 20—Six companies left Montgomery County in response to President Lincoln's call for troops to subdue the Southern Rebellion. In the ensuing four years the county supplied 8000 men for the Union Army and several distinguished commanders, among them General Winfield S. Hancock, a native of Montgomery Square, and General John F. Hartranft, a native of New Hanover Township.

1865—The Merion Cricket Club was organized—the first of a long line of country clubs in the county.

1869—Ursinus College, Collegeville, was opened, occupying the former building of Freeland Seminary.

1874—The county became a judicial district. Previously it had formed a district along with other counties, Bucks most of the time.

1878, June 19—The centennial of the American army's evacuation of its winter camp at Valley Forge was commemorated on the camp site. On this occasion Henry Armitt Brown delivered one of the notable orations of American literature.

The construction of the State Hospital in Norristown was begun, it being opened in 1880.

1881—The Historical Society of Montgomery County was organized.

1883—A telephone exchange was established in Norristown—the first in the county.

1884—The DeKalb street bridge over the Schuylkill was freed from toll. During ensuing years all the bridges over the Schuylkill, owned by companies which derived revenue from toll, became the property of the county and were made free.

Two electric light companies were organized in Norristown—the first in the county.

September 9, 10, 11 and 12—The centennial of the founding of the county was celebrated in Norristown.

1885, February 15—The funeral of General Winfield S. Hancock was held in Norristown, with military ceremonies, burial taking place in Montgomery Cemetery. He had died at New York, being at that time commander of the Department of the East of the United States Army.

Bryn Mawr College was opened. One of the members of the first faculty was Woodrow Wilson, later President of the United States.

1889, October 17—General John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1873-1879, died at his home in Norristown. Subsequently the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which he commanded, erected a monument at his grave, in Montgomery Cemetery.

1891—The introduction of the “safety bicycle” led to its general use throughout this decade, and many bicycle clubs were organized.

1893—The State Legislature passed an act creating the Valley Forge Park Commission, which established the park on the Revolutionary camp ground at Valley Forge.

July 19—The first trolley car was operated in Norristown. In the ensuing ten years numerous trolley lines were built.

1895, August 14—Thomas Hovenden, of Plymouth Meeting, famous painter, was killed by a train at a railroad crossing near his home. His most popular picture, “Breaking Home Ties,” was a favorite picture at the Chicago Exposition of 1893.

1896, August—A motion picture theater was opened in Willow Grove Park—the first in the county. It was continued until 1927, when it was said to be the oldest motion picture theater in the United States.

1898—Montgomery County companies of the Sixth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, were called into service for the war with Spain, but did not become involved in fighting.

1899, May 12—A railroad train in bringing home many Montgomery County citizens who had attended the dedication of a statue of General Hartranft in Harrisburg, was derailed at Exeter, Berks County, and thirty persons were killed, most of them from Montgomery County and among them numerous well known residents of Norristown.

—August—The first automobile was seen upon the streets of Norristown. Two years later eleven automobiles were owned in Norristown.

1901—A separate Orphans’ Court was created for the county, with William F. Solly, judge.

1903, May 17—The Rev. W. Herbert Burk held his first



- religious service at Valley Forge, introductory to the founding of Washington Memorial Chapel.
- 1904—The court house was rebuilt.
- June 19—President Theodore Roosevelt spoke in Dr. Burk's chapel at Valley Forge.
- 1912, May 5-11—Norristown celebrated the centennial of the borough.
- 1913—John Pitcairn began the erection of the Swedenborgian Cathedral at Bryn Athyn, recognized as one of the most notable modern examples of Gothic architecture.
- 1916, September 2—Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1903-7 and distinguished as a historian and antiquarian, died at his home near Schwenksville.
- 1917-1918—Hundreds of the county's citizens entered the army for service in the World War.
- 1924—The last toll turnpike in the county, from Penllyn to Springhouse, was freed. In the decade following there was a general reconstruction of highways, by the county and the state, to fit them for motorcar traffic.
- 1930—The court house was rebuilt and enlarged.
- 1931, May 30—President Herbert Hoover delivered a Memorial Day address at Valley Forge.

# Committees

---

## RECEPTION COMMITTEE

NORRISTOWN—Burgess James W. Potter, Matthias L. March, S. Cameron Corson, Joseph Knox Fornance, Esq., Frederick Zimmerman, Miss Margaret Schall, Mrs. Joseph G. Beerer, Mrs. Amos Albertson, Mrs. Joseph Coleman, Mrs. William Montague.

POTTSTOWN—Henry D. Saylor, Esq., John W. Storb, Mrs. Harry J. Bahr, Jesse R. Evans, Mrs. John B. Evans, Joshua B. Lessig.

CONSHOHOCKEN—Mrs. William A. Cooper, Mrs. A. Conrad Jones, Mrs. Charles W. Jones, Mrs. Harold DeLancy Downs.

BRIDGEPORT—William Kinsey, Lewis Y. Smith, Mrs. H. W. Hassell, Miss Melcina Coats.

HATBORO—John B. Carroll, George Stuart, Mrs. E. L. Smith, Edith Hallowell.

LANSDALE—Samuel D. Conver, Mrs. Helen Ridington, William C. Temple, Dr. W. C. Williams, Ralph R. Smith.

JENKINTOWN—Miss Florence Ridpath, Jacob Tyson, Mrs. John Woodall, E. I. Bacon.

ROYERSFORD—Mrs. U. S. G. Finkbiner, Mrs. George Lewin, Mrs. H. Graber, L. E. Johnson.

SOUDERTON—William S. Hemsing, Henry S. Landis, M. Pearl Zendt, Eva S. Bergey.

AMBLER—William C. Irvin, Dr. Mary P. H. Hough, Mrs. Howard J. Dager, Joseph W. Craft.

NARBERTH—Professor Frank Schrepfer, Dr. Walter Steckbeck, Mrs. Russell Green, Mrs. Robert Fellows Wood.

NORTH WALES—Mrs. Charles R. Goshen, Dr. W. E. Rourke.

WEST CONSHOHOCKEN—Mrs. James Wertz, Walter Hannum.

EAST GREENVILLE—John L. Dimmig, Wallace Embody.

GREEN LANE—A. H. Van Fossen, Fred Kleinbach, Sr.

PENNSBURG—Harvey Blank, Vincent Markley.

ROCKLEDGE—Fred J. Knowles, Charles Hollis.

COLLEGEVILLE—Howard Keyser, Mrs. Warren Anders.

TRAPPE—Rev. W. O. Fegely, D. D., A. M. Hiltebeitle.

WEST TELFORD—Dr. W. Z. Cope, Henry Kuhn.

HATFIELD—Mrs. A. M. Kulp, Nelson Hartranft.

RED HILL—Irwin Richards, H. X. Dougherty.

SCHWENKSVILLE—Rev. Nelson F. Schmidt, Hannah Keeley,  
Jacob A. Bromer.

BRYN ATHYN—Reginald W. Brown, Raymond Pitcairn.

LOWER MERION—Chester P. Cook, Clement B. Wood, Herbert J.  
Tily, Luther C. Parsons, Mrs. Dora Harvey Develin, Mrs.  
William P. Gest, Mrs. J. Edgar Hires, Peter C. Hess, S. E.  
Downs, Monroe Anders.

ABINGTON—Miss Mary N. Baggs, Frank Butcher, Dr. Joseph  
W. Vansant, Mrs. W. Howard Wilson.

CHELTENHAM—H. Carroll Brooke, John D. Williamson, T.  
Morris Perot, 3rd, Dr. Walter B. Greenway, Henry Wessel.

LOWER GWYNEDD—Captain Harry Drayton, Mrs. Edward  
Ingersoll, Ralph Frey, Hon. J. William Ditter.

PLYMOUTH—Franklin L. Wright, Esq., Isaac J. Sheppard, Jr.,  
R. Somerton Stanley, Mrs. John Faber Miller.

SPRINGFIELD—E. T. Stotesbury, William Warner Harper, Mrs.  
W. Frazier Harrison, Mrs. William Degn.

UPPER DUBLIN—William S. Acuff, Mrs. Charles D. Jones, Allen  
G. Cressman, Jesse Arbuckle.

UPPER MERION—J. Aubrey Anderson, Esq., Mrs. Lydie MacF.  
Anderson, Miss Ann W. Pechin, Frederick B. Smillie, Esq.

UPPER MORELAND—Mrs. Vera Kuhn, Walter Rothwell, J. Ira  
Fisbey, Dr. J. K. W. Wood.

WHITEMARSH—Franklin Spencer Edmonds, Esq., Rev. N. B.  
Groton, Mrs. Edward File, Miss Florrie Hagy.

LOWER PROVIDENCE—Dodd Condit, Mrs. Charles A. Oswald,  
J. Stroud Weber, Esq.

UPPER PROVIDENCE—John U. Francis, Sr., Burd P. Evans, E. May Keyser.

WEST NORRITON—Mrs. Annie B. Simpson, Miss Bessie Ashenfelter, Mrs. Katharine Watt.

WEST POTTS GROVE—Mrs. Stella Sotter, Wellington Davidheiser, Isaac D. Strickland.

DOUGLASS—Jacob Ehst, Stanley Bauman.

EAST NORRITON—Mrs. Eleanor Matthias, Wayne Heebner.

FRANCONIA—Dr. V. M. Ruth, Henry S. Hallman, John D. Souder.

HATFIELD—John R. Kindig, Newton B. Hackman.

HORSHAM—Miss Anna Jarrett, Chalkley K. Stackhouse, Charles Mann.

LIMERICK—S. E. Renninger, Elmer B. Ziegler.

LOWER FREDERICK—Amandus Richards, Walter Williams.

LOWER MORELAND—Israel Hallowell, H. Benton Leedom.

LOWER POTTS GROVE—Irvin A. Kepler, Ephraim S. Hartenstein.

LOWER SALFORD—Isaiah A. Stover, A. M. Mester.

MARLBOROUGH—Edwin T. Reiter, Rev. Cyrus Held.

MONTGOMERY—Jacob H. Sigafos, Mrs. Dorothy Heckler.

NEW HANOVER—Herbert Wagner, Charles E. Renninger.

PERKIOMEN—Dr. Randle C. Rosenberger, Mrs. Mabel Klein, Warren Schlotterer.

SKIPPACK—B. Witman Dambly, Miss Alice H. Smith.

TOWAMENCIN—Ellwood M. Stover, W. F. K. Ruth.

UPPER FREDERICK—Mrs. Kathryn Gottshalk, Samuel Faust.

UPPER GWYNEDD—G. Herbert Jenkins, Esq., Lester B. Johnson.

UPPER HANOVER—Wayne S. Schultz, Henry G. Stauffer.

UPPER POTTS GROVE—Arthur E. Rhoads, Harry G. Snyder.



UPPER SALFORD—William S. Wolford, Dr. E. F. Benner, Mrs. Mamie Bergey.

SALFORD—Robert Kepler, Andrew Godshall.

WHITPAIN—Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Mrs. H. H. Francine, Joseph C. Shoemaker.

WORCESTER—Amos H. Schultz, Ethel Thomas.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

William D. Ridgway, Honorable Harold G. Knight, Herbert H. Ganser, Mrs. Joseph Beerer, Miss Katharine Preston, Mrs. Anna B. Simpson, Miss Bertha S. Harry, J. Aubrey Anderson, Chester P. Cook, Honorable George C. Corson, Joseph W. Craft, Honorable William F. Dannehower, Mrs. William L. Degn, Jesse R. Evans, Esq., Joseph Knox Fornance, Esq., Edith Hallowell, Nancy P. Highley, Foster C. Hillegass, Caroline R. Huber, Honorable J. Burnett Holland, Howard W. Kriebel, Ann W. Pechin, Ralph R. Smith, A. M. Kulp, Walter A. Wilson.

## SUB-COMMITTEES

WAYS AND MEANS—H. H. Ganser, Chairman; Mrs. J. Aubrey Anderson, Joseph W. Craft, Chester P. Cook, B. Witman Dambly, Mrs. William L. Degn, Mrs. John B. Evans, Jonathan B. Hillegass, T. Morris Perot, 3d, Franklin L. Stickler, Jacob L. Tyson, 3d.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—A. M. Kulp, Chairman; A. L. Gehman, John Gresh, Stanley Kurtz, E. M. Crouthamel.

## RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

COMMITTEE—The Rev. R. L. Williams, D. D., Chairman, Trooper; The Rev. W. O. Fegely, D. D., Vice-Chairman, Trappe; The Rev. A. C. Ohl. Trappe; Mr. Charles Major, Norristown; Mr. John D. Souder, Telford; The Rev. Philip T. Fifer, Evansburg; The Rev. G. R. Smith, Eagleville; The Rev. Joseph N. Cassell, Fairview Village; The Rev. Robert J. Gottschall, Norristown; The Rev. Richard M. Howells, Collegeville; Rev. C. L. McCarron, Rabbi Isidore Barnett.

## OUTING COMMITTEE

Nelson P. Fegley, General Chairman

DISTRICT No. 1—Luther C. Parsons, Chairman; C. P. Cook, Miss Ann Pechin, Chas. R. Barker, Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd, Miss Lila Ashbridge, Mrs. Charles C. Norris, Jr., Mrs. Wm. B. Read, Dr. Francis Wood, Jr., James F. Magee, Jr., Charles F. Hartley, Mrs. F. D. Walker, Miss Ida Buckman, Mrs. H. Glenn Martin, Gustavus Cook, Mrs. Mary McF. Cutler, Mrs. D. M. Ellis, Winfield Walker, Mrs. Joseph Shoemaker, Mrs. T. Ridgeway Barker, Lloyd A. Moll.

DISTRICT No. 2—Mrs. H. H. Francine, Chairman; Harry E. Sprogel, Mrs. Wm. Degn, Dr. Mary Huff, Miss Nancy P. Highley.

DISTRICT No. 3—Howard W. Kriebel, Chairman; George Wanger, Esq., Henry S. Landis.

## COURT HOUSE OFFICIALS

Honorable Charles Johnson, H. Stanley Drake, Grover C. Albright, William C. Irvin, George M. Fratt, Frank W. Shalkop, William G. Hower, Isaiah T. Haldeman, Haseltine S. Lever, Paul G. Hunsberger, R. Ronald Dettre, William T. Muldrew, Stewart Nase, Euphemia C. Dunn, J. Wayne Heebner, Harry R. Thomas, Arthur Jarrett, Raymond Mensch.

## List of Contributors

---

### A

Abington Civic Club  
Acorn Glove Company  
Anderson, Mrs. Lydie MacF.  
Anderson, J. Aubrey

### B

Ballard Knitting Company  
Bardman, Stanley H.  
Bardman, Mrs. Stanley  
Beals, Mrs. G. W.  
Bean, Elwood K.  
Beals, Mrs. Geo. W.  
Becker, Noah B.  
Beltz, Frederick H.  
Beerer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph  
    Gable  
Bertolette, Mr. and Mrs. D. A.  
Betsy Ross Council of Republican Women  
Block, Benj. E.  
Boggs, Miss Mary N.  
Block, Jacob E.  
Brecht, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. K.  
Britt, Benj. T.  
Bromer, Jacob A.  
Brown, Mrs. Millard  
Brownback, Russell J.  
Brusch, Louis  
Buchy, Mrs. Edward L.  
Butz, Jas. W.  
Butz, Raymond

### C

Carter, John S.  
Carvalho, Mrs. I. N.  
Chambers, Anna W.  
Clayton, Fred A.  
Clayton, Maurice J.

Cleaver, Frank C.  
Coats, Florence L.  
Coats, Melcenea S.  
Cochrane Corporation  
Coleman, Horace C.  
Conver, Samuel D.  
Cook, Cresson O.  
Cook, Mrs. C. P.  
Cook, Chester P.  
Corson, Linda W.  
Craft, Joseph W., Jr.  
Crawford, J. Norman  
Cressman, Warren F.  
Abram Cox Mfg. Corporation  
Cash (anonymous)

### D

Dambly, B. W.  
Daub, Lloyd  
Davidheiser, Wellington  
Degn, Mrs. William  
DeHaven, G. W.  
Dettra, R. Ronald  
Detweiler, Miss Ella  
Develin, Mrs. Dora Harvey

### E

Easton, W. N.  
Edmonds, Franklin Spencer  
Ellis, Emily T. A.  
Ely, Gertrude S.  
English, J. A.  
Evans, John B.  
Evans, Hon. Jesse R.  
Everywoman's Club of Glenside  
Ewing, Wm.

### F

Farmers National Bank  
(Pennsburg)

Farrell, Laura T.  
 Faust, Wm.  
 Fegley, Nelson P.  
 Fenton, Frank K.  
 Finkbiner, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. G.  
 Fornance, Joseph Knox  
 Fox, Henry I.  
 Fox, S. W.  
 Francine, Mrs. Horace H.  
 Francis, John U.  
 Frankeberg, Harry  
 Fritsch, Howard C.

## G

Ganser, Herbert H.  
 Godfrey, Andrew  
 Goshen, Mrs. Charles R.  
 Goshen, Charles R.  
 Gottshalk, Mrs. Kathryn  
 Gotwals, Elias D.  
 Gravell, James H.  
 Griffiths, Mrs. Helen S.  
 Groton, Rev. N. B.

## H

Haag, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W.  
 Hagy, Miss Florrie  
 Hamersly, Edmund G.  
 Harper, Wm. Warner  
 Harrison, Edwin  
 Harry, Mrs. Marie B. D.  
 Hartenstine, Ephraim S.  
 Hartranft, Nelson  
 Heckler, Kathryn B.  
 Heckler, Rae Della  
 Heebner, J. Wayne  
 Heilman, Granville F.  
 Hemsing, W. S.  
 Hentz, F. R.  
 Hentz, S. L.  
 Herkness, Wayne  
 Highley, Mrs. Geo. N.  
 Hill, A.  
 Highley, Nancy P.

Hillegass, C. E.  
 Hillegass, Jonathan B.  
 Hildebeitle, A. M.  
 Holland, Hon. J. Burnett  
 Hower, William G.  
 Huber, Caroline R.  
 Hunsicker, Chas. J., Jr.  
 Huzzard and Kneller

## I

Irwin, Dr. and Mrs. George R.

## J

Jarrett, Anna  
 Jarrett, Arthur  
 Jones, Mrs. Joseph J.  
 Jones, Flora M.  
 Jones, Spencer L.  
 Jones, Mrs. A. Conrad  
 Johnson, Charles  
 Johnson, L. E.  
 Jenkins, G. Herbert

## K

Keeley, A. T.  
 Keely, Hanna  
 Keely, Dr. H. P.  
 Keller, Mary J.  
 Kerbaugh, Mary H.  
 Kinsey, William H.  
 Kitzelman, Stanley B.  
 Kleen Products Company  
 Kite, Gordon H.  
 Knight, Hon. Harold G.  
 Kohl, Leon  
 Kohn, Amanda C.  
 Krupp, Harry Z.  
 Kuhn, Mrs. Verna

## L

Landis, Henry S.  
 Lanning, Mrs. Jos. M.  
 Leshner, James F.  
 Levenstein, Katherine



Linderman, M. B.  
Lindsay, R.  
Longshore, W. A.  
Lukens, George  
Lukens, Herman T.  
Lumley, J. W.

M

Mack, Gretchen  
Markley, Dr. J. M.  
Markley, J. Vincent  
Marshner, Max  
Major, Charles  
Matthias, Ellen R. W.  
McHarg, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. R.  
McInnes, Miss Martha H.  
McInnes, Miss Mary T.  
McTighe, Desmond J.  
McDermon, E.  
Meschter, H. C.  
Meyer, Erma  
Miller, Mrs. John C.  
Miller, Robert C.  
Millham, Warren  
Moran, Wm. J., Jr.  
Moyer, Dr. Herbert T.  
Moyer, Otto H.  
Moyer, Sarah Conrow  
Mueller, Adolf  
Mulvey, James A.

N

Nase, Stewart  
Nelson, E. Earl  
North Wales National Bank  
Norristown Times Herald

O

Ogden, Wm. J.  
O'Leary, Stephen  
Oswald, Mrs. Chas. A.

P

Parsons, Luther C.

Patne, John  
Pechin, Ann W.  
Perot, T. Morris, Jr.  
Perot, T. Morris, 3rd  
Philadelphia Steel & Iron Co.  
Pitcairn, Raymond  
Porter, Mrs. Bertha  
Potts, Helen R.  
Preston, Emily K.  
Preston, Miss Katherine  
Purdy, Aaron

R

Ranck, Joseph A.  
Rees, James I.  
Rees, Mrs. James I.  
Reed, Dr. and Mrs. W. H.  
Reily, J.  
Renninger, S. E.  
Republican Women of Penn-  
sylvania, Old York Road  
Branch  
Ridgway, Wm. D.  
Ridpath, Miss Florence  
Ridpath, Mrs. Wm.  
Riegel, Miss Ida J.  
Ritter, Nina S.  
Rosenberger, Dr. and Mrs.  
Randal C.  
Rourke, Dr. W. E.  
Ruth, Mrs. H. L. S.

S

Schlotterer, Geo. H.  
Schlotterer, Warren K.  
Schmidt, N. F.  
Schuler, John L.  
Schultz, Amos H.  
Schultz, M. S.  
Sculz, Harry H.  
Schwenk, Elizabeth B.  
Schwenk, Mrs. Frank  
Seitz, Charlotte J.  
Shainline, Harry

Sheas, Jerome G.  
 Shalkop, Frank W.  
 Shelly, F. S.  
 Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. E. C.  
 Shoemaker, John L.  
 Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles  
 Slingluff, Mrs. W. H.  
 Sloan, Thomas M.  
 Smith, Eleanor B.  
 Smith, Mrs. Ira A.  
 Smith, Walter  
 Sowers, Frank F.  
 Stackhouse, Chalkley K.  
 Stauffer, Henry G.  
 Steckbeck, Dr. Walter  
 Sterrett, W. G.  
 Stewart, Ardemus  
 Stover, Elwood M.  
 Strassburger, Ralph Beaver  
 Stuart, George S.  
 Swartley, Henry R.  
 Swartley, C. Ray  
 Swartley, Henry C.  
 Swartz, Aaron S., Jr.

T

Tabak, Samuel  
 Taylor, Francis R.  
 Temple, William C.  
 Thomas, E. R.  
 Totten, Mrs. John  
 Trout, N. M.  
 Tyson, Geo. H.

Tyson, Jacob L.

V

Vansant, Joseph W.

W

Walker, Z. Frances  
 Walker, Hannah  
 Walker, Isabel  
 Walker, Mrs. Ivins C.  
 Walker, Mrs. Lila C.  
 Walker, Mrs. Dora Swope  
 Warburton, Mary B.  
 Weand, Wm. E.  
 Welsh, Julia N.  
 Welsh, Flora  
 Weston, J.  
 White, Madge D.  
 Williams, H. O.  
 Wilson, Walter A.  
 Wilson, Mrs. W. Howard  
 Williams, Parker S.  
 Williams, Thomas S.  
 Wood, Mrs. Robt. Fellows  
 Woodall, Mrs. John  
 Wyman, W.

Y

Yerkes, Misses  
 Yost, Daniel F.  
 Yost, Mrs. Josephine  
 Yost, Marie R.

Z

Ziegler, Harrison D.











**HECKMAN**  
BINDERY INC.



**APR 96**

Bound -To -Please® N. MANCHESTER,  
INDIANA 46962



